BRINGING HISTORY INTO ACCORD WITH THE FACTS IN THE TRADITION OF DR. HARRY ELMER BARNES

THE BARNES REVIEW

A JOURNAL OF NATIONALIST THOUGHT & HISTORY

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The Norman Genocide of the Anglo-Saxons

ALSO IN THIS ISSUE . . .

- The Gypsy holocaust: Fact or fiction?
- Fate of the Mennonites in the USSR
- The strange death of Meriwether Lewis
- Henry Ford II destroys Detroit
- Women in Sparta and Athens
- Mysterious Stone Forest of Peru
- Much more . . .

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January/February 2013 ❖ Volume XIX ❖ Number 1

Table of Contents

Normans: Blessing or Curse?

By John Nugent

4 In 1066, the Normans—a mix of Viking and French blood—invaded England across the Channel from Normandy and began a ruthless campaign to genocide the Anglo-Saxon inhabitants. Few today, however, know the extent of the attempts of William and his minions to cleanse the isle of its unwanted Germanic settlers.

The WWII Genocide of the Gypsies

By Santiago Alvarez

16 A new holocaust monument in Berlin claims that 500,000 Gypsies were executed in death camps by Hitler's Germany. But what evidence exists to support this claim?

Germany & the Gypsies

By John Tiffany

20 Why is it that so many European nations have over the centuries passed laws discriminating against their Gypsy populations?

Forensics Report Changes History

By Germar Rudolf

23 Twenty-five years ago, a little-known expert on execution technologies was asked to investigate the gas chambers of Auschwitz. But Fred Leuchter didn't find what he was expecting—and then made the mistake of saying so in a series of reports on the alleged Nazi gas chambers.

The Tragedy of the Mennonites

By Daniel W. Michaels

26 Persecuted by the Communists, many Mennonites living in Russia realized their only hope was to flee, leaving everything behind. Some succeeded in escaping, but for others their doom was rape, death and deportation to Siberia.

Hitler Responds to FDR

Translated with an Introduction by Peter Strahl

33 In September of 1938, tensions in central Europe had reached the point of war. Concerned, President Franklin Roosevelt warned Adolf Hitler to seek a peaceful solution to the matter. Here is Hitler's no-nonsense reply to FDR on the issue of the Sudetenland.

Hitler's Pounce on Prague

By Joaquin Bochaca

37 After WWI, the victorious powers created the artificial state of Czechoslovakia, carving it out of lands inhabited by Germans, Hungarians, Slovaks and Czechs. Unfortunately, the rulers of the new Czechoslovakian state held little regard for its minority groups, and this meant trouble.

Iran Welcomes U.S. Candidate

By Merlin Miller

42 One candidate for U.S. president in 2012, and only one, saw fit to visit Iran, ballyhooed in the controlled media as a great threat to world peace. The Persians rolled out the red carpet for Merlin Miller, who tells of his adventure in his own words in this issue of TBR.

Was Meriwether Lewis Murdered?

By Philip Rife

46 A hot-selling new book deals with the mysterious death of Meriwether Lewis of "Lewis and Clark" fame. Did Lewis, as alleged, die by his own hand, or was it murder? His powerful enemies had much to gain, and some facts don't add up.

The Women of Sparta & Athens

By Matthew Raphael Johnson, Ph.D.

50 Why was the status of women so different in the Greek city-states of Athens and Sparta, and did this have anything to do with the fall of Sparta in 371 B.C.? Here are the facts.

Did Henry Ford II Murder Detroit?

By William White

54 His grandfather, the original Henry Ford, an industrial genius, had taken Detroit and built it into one of the greatest cities in America. But the grandson, no match for his ancestors, is blamed by author for its final destruction.

The Mysterious Stone Faces of Peru

By Marc Roland

57 Is it just a case of pareidolia or apophenia? Many who have studied the zoomorphic and anthropomorphic rock shapes of Markawasi are convinced these faces and figures were put there on purpose. if so, whose hands carved these ancient stones?

Featured in this issue:

Personal from the Editor—2
Editorial: Violence in America—3
The last Anglo-Saxon king—7
Architect of genocide—13
The Dogs of Perbal: A lyric poem—29
History You May Have Missed—31-32
Anomalies of Lewis's death—49
Israeli attacks against Christians—60
Letters to the Editor—62-63

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Real Anniversary Approaching . . .

It's 11:59 p.m., December 21, 2012, and I am done waiting for the end of the world. No tidal waves washed away Miami Beach, and no comets leveled Saskatchewan. And, as far as I know, earthquakes did not leave southern California dangling from the side of the planet. We should have listened to those Mayanists who said all along that the Long Count Calendar would simply reset and continue on. Thank goodness, it appears it has. And that's great; otherwise we wouldn't have been able to bring you this important issue of TBR.

Now I would like to remind everyone that coming up soon is the actual, factual and extremely important anniversary of an event that was truly as earthshaking as the predicted 2012 events would have been had they actually taken place.

Nearly 25 years ago (February 1988), an American expert in execution technologies, Fred Leuchter, released his findings on the "homicidal" gas chambers of the Third Reich. Earlier, Leuchter had been asked by Revisionist Ernst Zündel to apply his scientific expertise about execution chambers in the United States to determine once and for all if the Germans could have used the delousing chambers in Auschwitz and Majdanek to murder mass numbers of prisoners.

The publication of his research in the first Leuchter report forever altered history. Leuchter's conclusion? The physical mechanics of the holocaust as presented by mainstream historians were impossible. The gas chambers could not have dispatched anyone in the way they were supposed to. In short, they didn't work.

Thus, the first crack in the holocaust edifice had been opened.

But rather than being greeted with praise, Leuchter was immediately assailed on almost all fronts. Outrage tore through the academic community as scholars who had made their livings for decades on "holocaust studies" saw their careers vanishing. "Holocaust survivors" and Jewish lobbying groups (both of whom have made mints off of the extermination legend) accused Leuchter of heresy.

And that is in fact what he had committed: scientific heresy.

Since the publishing of those reports, tens of thousands of mainstream books have been written about "the holocaust." Interestingly, though, not one has dealt with the science of the holocaust, preferring instead to focus on emotional eyewitness accounts—as variable, unreliable and untruthful as they are—to sustain the myth.

But the good news is that holocaust Revisionists were writing, too, using logic and science to shoot down one extermination camp after another. Today, TBR carries more than 25 books on the subject, one of which contains all four of the original Leuchter reports. It also contains commentary by Revisionist powerhouse Germar Rudolf correcting Leuchter where he was wrong, and affirming him where he was right. This new edition of *The Leuchter Reports: Critical Edition* was updated and expanded by TBR, especially for this 25th anniversary.

Take a look at the Holocaust Handbooks brochure we have included with this issue and see more on this anniversary on page 23. ✦

—Paul T. Angel, Managing Editor

IS THE WORLD READY FOR TBR?

We ask this question because our circulation has been slipping over the past several years and we need your help. And, although we still have a good renewal rate, any further loss of subscribers at this point would not bode well for the future.

As you know, the purpose of THE BARNES REVIEW is to relate honest history—Revisionist history. It is to confront historical lies head-on because we are convinced that that if the truth is known about the past rather than the purposeful lies promoted by special interest pressure groups and particularly the worst liars of all—governments—the result will likely be peace instead of perpetual war.

Such was the conviction of our namesake, Harry Elmer Barnes, who dedicated his life to this belief.

Is this conviction too idealistic? Are people condemned to perpetual debt, death and destruction because they slavishly follow the Establishment's propagandists and put up with the status quo?

Granted, war is good business. The makers of arms—guns, tanks, aircraft, aircraft carriers, etc. have a profitable customer—the government of whatever country they inhabit. And if the government can't afford the price, the friendly bankers stand ready to finance any transaction with interest. Just add it to the national debt.

So the question remains—is the world ready for TBR? Will it ever be?

Well, we cannot answer this question any more than you can. We know that there are fundamental facts in the world and war is certainly one of them. But we also know that many philosophers, religious activists and thinkers have seen the world after a new dawn of peace—a new world without the economic and emotional limitations of war.

Call us impractical if you will, too idealistic to perceive that truth is forever on the scaffold, wrong always on the throne.

Yet we are convinced that those who love truth and strive for it are the chosen few whose impact on the future far outweighs the slackers.

So here we present the 130th issue of TBR. Finances may make it necessary to soon restrict publication to a quarterly schedule—and this we may have to do without a substantive increase in financing—but you may be sure there will be no deviation in our editorial direction, come what may.

Let us know what you think and please consider making a contribution to our efforts today. Our very future depends on it.

If you would like to contribute, please use the form below and return it to TBR in the postage-paid envelope bound into this issue of TBR. ✦

—WILLIS A. CARTO
TBR Editor & Publisher

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The Normans: Blessing or Curse?

INTRODUCTION

IT HAS BEEN NEARLY 500 YEARS NOW since anyone, with open military force, successfully conquered the English, a fierce and resolute white mixture of Germanics with a dash of Kelts and pre-Indo-Europeans. The Spanish armada, Napoleon Bonaparte and others all failed to defeat the "Sceptered Isle." But back in 1066, a group of people, a mixture of French and Scandinavian origin, called Normans (from the French word for "Northmen"), slew the English nobility and its common soldiers at Hastings, just days after the English army had rushed south from defeating an invasion by Danish Vikings in northern England.

The Normans were descended from Norse people who had settled in Neustria (today called Normandy) in the 9th and 10th centuries and adopted the Gallo-Romance language of Old French, spoken there by the natives, while retaining a fair amount of Norse vocabulary. The new language is called "French Norman" by linguists. The Viking settlers of Normandy took up the native French way of life almost completely.

The French themselves were a mixture of Germanic Frankish invaders with an underlying Romanized population of Kelts, known as Gauls. After invading England, a new dialect evolved there, called "Anglo-Norman."

Hastings was the catastrophic end of purely Anglo-Saxon England—of its original language, its Germanic culture and its semi-isolation from the troubles of the European mainland and of the world. Ever since that October day in 1066, Normans and the Jewish immigrants they brought in have played a large role in England's leadership. Were they a blessing or a curse, or both?

By John Nugent

A few years ago this writer wrote to a comrade in England and happened to mention that I had ancestors from both the English common people, the Anglo-Saxons, and also from the Normans who conquered England in 1066. His reply surprised me and made me realize that, while the two races have largely amalgamated, the English have not yet grown very fond of their former overlords:

"Normans, eh? I guess we can forgive you that."

My first naive thought was that he had been overly influenced by the tales of Ivanhoe and how the legendary Robin Hood had led the common people in resistance to the cruel usurper on the throne of England, the Norman

Pictures, left to right: Facing page: The death of King Harold as depicted in the Bayeux Tapestry. It is unclear which figure is Harold, the man on the left who seems to have suffered an arrow to the eye area (legend has it Harold died in this way), or the man at right, who has been cut down by a mounted Norman. Center, an illustration of the Battle of Hastings. Above, Odo, at left, armed with a staff, encourages the troops. He was half-brother to William the Bastard, and commissioned the Bayeux Tapestry to tell the tale of the invasion.

Prince John, while John's brother, King Richard Lion Heart, was away on the crusades.

But then I read about the shocking "Harrowing of the North" (the north of England) by William the Conqueror right after the conquest, and discussed further below. The term referred to the utter devastation of man, woman, child, livestock and even plants in that very Yorkshire where my maternal grandfather, John Thomas Coldwell, was born. At least 100,000 Yorkshire men and women perished. Even the pope, Adrian IV, who at the time was, uniquely, an Englishman, and who actually had supported William's claim to the throne of England, threatened in disgust and horror to excommunicate him.

And Hereward "the Exile" (perhaps better known as Hereward "the Wake"; c. 1035-1072), the Anglo-Saxon or Anglo-Danish champion (possibly the son of Lady Godiva and Earl Leofric) who fought the Normans for years from a fort in a swamp, may have been murdered by the enemy after he had honorably surrendered.

> "The Battle of Hastings was the end of purely Anglo-Saxon England—of its original language and its originally Germanic culture."

And I read that J.R. Tolkien, the great Oxford professor and author of *The Lord of the Rings* (the three-part movie version of these novels has been seen by 2 billion film goers) actually loathed the Normans as nightmarishly cruel, and as money-grubbing corruptors of souls. He decried their lust for the "ring of gold," and their terrorizing of the decent, honest English common folk, symbolized in *Lord of the Rings* by the brave little hobbits in their rustic hobbit holes. I began to get an inkling of why that English comrade would write me as he had.

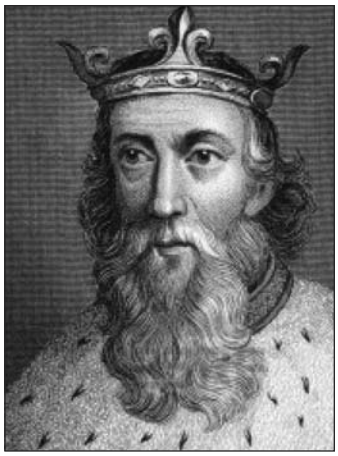
ENGLAND BEFORE THE NORMANS

One reason why Hereward had risen up against the Normans was the atrocious "Harrowing of the North" of England in 1069-70. Britain had once been a freedom-loving "hobbit" country, an island of Germanic and Keltic

KING WILLIAM I
Psychopathic despot.

MATILDA OF FLANDERS
William's queen.

KING WILLIAM II (RUFUS)
Cruel and heartless ruler.



KING HENRY I
William's youngest son.

folk, and they certainly were not interested in being forced to learn French, a foreign tongue, or becoming any Frenchman's serf.

Northern England was barely under the control of any king. In fact, there was only one castle in all of Anglo-Saxon England . . . because castles were meant to not just resist invaders but also to resist uprisings by hostile, enslaved local populations. England did not need castles for lording it over a free people who accepted their rulers.

The old English did respect their own people; they did not fear them (or need to), and when they called for volunteers, as King Alfred the Great did in 877 against the invading Vikings, folks came a-running to help. Nor did the Anglo-Saxon kings have a heavy tax system, because no one was building vastly expensive castles with moats, nor did the folk feel a need to pay for a standing, professional army, and in fact they dreaded such a thing as a threat to their freedom.

Militias are cheap, with part-time soldiers and weekend warriors, and professional armies on the other hand do cost a lot, but freedom isn't free, as the expression goes, and the Anglo-Saxons lost it. For having only a militia they paid an incredible price—centuries of enslavement that, while less openly brutal than before, lasts, in this writer's view, to this day.

Northern England, the region William the Conqueror would decide to devastate, had been settled heavily by both northern German Saxons and by the Scandinavian Germanic Danes, and was even richer in Nordic genes than the south. The dialect of Yorkshire, and the whole north, in fact, was heavily influenced by Danish, so much so that the Londoners from down south could barely understand it. Many nobles up there, in fact, were Danes. The region was even called "the Danelaw," and the historians of today call that region, in that era, by the name "Anglo-Scandinavia."

In fact, "English"-seeming place names that end in -thorpe, -borough, -wick or -by, such as Oglethorpe, Warwick, Attleborough, Bixby, Hornby, Frisbee or Albee, all come, in reality, from the Danish. "By" is still today the Danish word for a village. Thus the meaning of the English word "by-laws" is "village laws," hence one never hears of federal or state "by-laws," but only the by-laws of towns, local clubs and associations. Hundreds of the most basic English words came in through the Danelaw, such as take, skin, sky, he, they, anger, bask, bawl, bet, build, blunder, crash, crazy and other basic "English" words.

(One can hear a northern English dialect—very hard for Americans to understand, because our own American accent comes from southeastern England—in the unique and touching 1997 English tragicomic film "The Full Monty," written by a Simon Beaufoy—"Goodfaith" in French—with as Norman a name as you can imagine. It depicts six very desperate unemployed ex-steel mill workers in Sheffield who resort, quite bashfully, to putting on a nightclub striptease in their despair to raise money to pay their back bills and their child support. This is from the very area that William the Bastard, as the conqueror was also known, had genocided 900 years ago.)

Given both their heritages, Scandinavian and Saxon, the ingredients of a double bravery, the doughty Yorkshiremen up north told William the Bastard in no uncertain terms that he was not welcome as their new master after they saw how he was enslaving the south of England.

At the legendary Battle of Maldon, 75 years before, their brave Saxon brothers in southern England had already fought honorably to the very death rather than pay any tribute to Viking marauders. (They finally began pay-

ing Danegeld, "money for the Danes," only after their total annihilation at Maldon). The Maldon Yorkshiremen of the year 1066 were just as brave as the men of Maldon had been a mere 75 years earlier.

In 1916 the great British poet Rudyard Kipling penned a notable, even jarring poem that expressed the innate Anglo-Saxon fierceness, resolve and hatred of oppression:

WHEN THE SAXON BEGINS TO HATE

It was not part of their blood. / It came to them very late. / With long arrears to make good /When the Saxon began to hate. / They were not easily moved. / They were icy—willing to wait. / Till every count should be proved / Ere the Saxon began to hate. / Their voices were even and low; / Their eyes were level and straight. / There was neither sign nor show / When the Saxon began to hate. /It was not preached to the crows; / It was not taught by the state. / No man spoke it aloud / When the Saxon began to hate / It was not suddenly bred. / It will not swiftly abate. / Through the chilled years ahead / When time shall count from the date / That the Saxon began to hate.

Although this poem was composed during WWI, when Kipling had just lost his son at the front fighting the Germans, it reveals a fundamental mindset: "We don't seek quarrels, we Saxons, but if you start it we will finish it."

OLD ENGLISH BECOMES NORMAN ENGLISH

The Old English language (also called Anglo-Saxon), which the English then spoke, was a dialect of northwestern German (with some Scandinavian thrown in, as stated above) because the Anglo-Saxons had come to Britain around A.D. 400 from Germany, right when Roman rule in Britain was collapsing. In fact, three whole provinces in Germany have the same ethnic word "Saxony" in them: Saxony, Lower Saxony and Saxony-Anhalt. (Dresden, bombed ironically to smithereens by the British in WWII, is in fact the capital of Saxony.)

But given the Germanic roots of English, as a boy in New England I always wondered why sheep meat, sheep flesh, was not called just that in English, like the related German *Schafsfleisch (Schafs fleisch)*. Why instead was sheep flesh called "mutton"? Why was the English word borrowed at all from the French-language "*mouton*"?

Why was swine flesh (as in the related German *Schweinefleisch*) called "pork" (from the French "*porc*"), and why was calf flesh called, again after the French, "veal" (*veau*)? Why was cow flesh called "beef" (from the French "*boeuf*")? Why were the English names different

THE LAST ANGLO-SAXON KING . . .

At the time of his death at the Battle of Hastings Harold Godwinson was 43 or 44 years old, but looked much older. He was the first of only three kings of England to die in war. With his fair hair and beard, Harold was the very picture of a Saxon warrior. Harold's career was kick-started by the power of his father. But his downfall was a result of his family as well, which fell apart. His sister was married to the previous king, Edward the Confessor, but she failed to produce an heir, causing considerable tensions. Worse was the behavior of Harold's maverick elder brother. Swein was a bully and was exiled to Denmark in 1046 for keeping a nun prisoner as a sex slave. He continued to behave so badly that Denmark kicked him out, and he came back to England, begging forgiveness. He then murdered his cousin and fled to Flanders. Nevertheless, Harold, who was then an earl, went from success to success. Then he undertook a voyage to Normandy in a bid to free two relatives being held hostage. That trip turned into a bad situation in which he himself became a virtual prisoner of Duke William the Bastard. Eventually this became the pretext for the invasion of England, after Harold became king. In the Norman viewpoint, King Harold of England had sworn a sacred oath to support the Conqueror's claim to the throne, and his defeat at Hastings was God's will. Above, a movie trailer depiction of King Harold, the last Anglo-Saxon king of England.

The Death of Rufus

William II, second son of William the Conqueror, was known as William Rufus for his ruddy complexion. (His hair was blond.) The "Red king," who showed no interest in women, caring only for feasting and hunting, and let his cruel soldiers do as they pleased in England, taking whatever they wanted and spoiling what they did not want. He thought the crusades were a waste of time and effort. Rufus removed the archbishop of Canterbury and anyone else who tried to object to his behavior. Naturally he was hated by the people. One fine day in A.D. 1100, Rufus the Norman went out to hunt deer in the forest. He was found dead under a tree with an arrow through his heart. An Anglo-Saxon woodcutter named Purkis took the body in a cart to Winchester Cathedral. Who shot the arrow is unknown, but some thought it might be Sir Walter Tyrrell, a Norman, to whom the king had given three arrows that morning. Interestingly, Tyrrell rode straightway to Southampton and went off to Palestine, so it is likely he knew something about how the king died and did not want to be questioned as to whether or not it was an accident—or assassination.

for the animal out in the peasant's field from the same animal when its meat was carved up on the lord's table?

Why on Earth do court sessions in my native New England, such as in Massachusetts (one of the oldest British Colonies), still open with the bailiff calling out: "*Oyez*, *oyez*, *oyez*"? ("*Oyez*" is Anglo-Norman, meaning "Hear ye!")

Why does the coat of arms of England say in French, "*Dieu et mon droit*" ("God and my right [shall me defend]")? And why does the Order of the Garter motto proclaim in French: "*Honi soit qui mal y pense*" (literally, "Shamed be him who thinks evil of it")?

Why do we have both the word "think" (German *denk*) and the word "reflect" (French *refléter*)? Both "right" (German *richtig*) and "correct" (French *corriger*)? Why was Henry VIII a "king," but the usual adjective for anything having to do with a king is not "kingly" but instead "royal"? The king in France is called a *roi*.

Furthermore, why did Britain, an Anglo-Saxon/Keltic country, side in both world wars with Latin-oriented France and against a kindred nation, Germany, the very home of many of its honest, hardworking ancestors?

It all began with a brutal conquest in 1066 that eradicated Germanic rule in Britain and then an even more brutal genocide of those who rebelled against their enslavement.

William "the Bastard" (his original nickname, for he was born illegitimate, but after 1066 he was called "the conqueror") had no respect for the Anglo-Saxons as brave and honorable foes. After massacring the English soldiers at the October 14, 1066 Battle of Hastings,[1] he resolved to also slaughter their helpless civilians to spread terror, and thence to annihilate the beautiful north English countryside to set a shock-and-awe, dread-provoking example: Submit or die.

Also fighting on the Norman side at the Battle of Hastings were unknown numbers of Bretons (who regarded Britain as their lost homeland), Flemings, Frenchmen, Poitevins, Angevins and Manceaux. Casualties were numerous on both sides, but the Englishry lost.

After the battle, William and his army marched about southern England, on Dover and on Canterbury, in a huge show of force, before he arrived on the outskirts of London. He met resistance in Southwark, and, in revenge, set fire to the area.

Londoners still refused to submit to William. He turned away and marched through Surrey, Hampshire and Berkshire, ravaging the once-beautiful green English countryside.

By the end of the year the people of London, sur-

Re-enactment of the Battle of Hastings: In the real battle, what a Saxon wore depended on his class and wealth. Housecarls would have worn a mail hauberk and carried a two-handed axe, a one-hand sword, and a kite shield or sometimes a round shield. These were the elite warriors. Theigns would have whatever they could afford, but were commanded by law to keep a hauberk or habergeon, with a sword, although some used spears with kite shields. The fiad were the peasants and would have worn regular clothes, or sacks if they were really poor, and would fight with farming tools. The Norman force, mainly mercenaries and volunteers, would usually have their own mail hauberk or habergeon, and mostly preferred to fight with spears, as these were cheap. Their French allies fought in a range of armor, from mail to leather, and wielded anything from swords to axes to spears, and mostly using a round or kite shield. The elite of the Normans, the knights, fought on horseback, wearing mail hauberks, a sword and a kite shield. Very popular on both sides were nasal helmets, as depicted above.

rounded by devastated lands, submitted to this man who can only be called a foreign terrorist. On Dec. 25, 1066, William was crowned king of England by Aldred, archbishop of York, at Westminster Abbey. But then the still-uncowed north of England rose up in revolt.

WILLIAM BEGINS HIS GENOCIDE

Orderic Vitalis (1075-1142) had a strong opinion of William's reaction. He was an Anglo-Norman chaplain to Roger de Montgomery, a key friend and war companion of William (of the same family that later gave birth to Field Marshal Montgomery of WWII fame). He later became a monk in Normandy, and normally was an open admirer of Duke William for his skill and bravery as a soldier, ruler and builder of beautiful cathedrals.

However, Orderic wrote, in his chronicle *Gesta Normannorum Ducum* ["Deeds of the Norman Dukes"], of his horror at the Normans' merciless scorched-earth policy toward the north.

It was far worse even than the "March to the Sea" through Georgia in 1864 by Union (federal) troops under Gen. William Tecumseh Sherman. ("Sherman," by the way, is a classic Norman, not Saxon, name.)

From the Humber River to the Tees, for four seemingly unending years, 1066 to 1070, William's rampaging cavalry burnt whole villages to the ground and killed the civilians of northern England.

The death toll is estimated at 150,000, with substantial social, cultural and economic damage to boot. Due to the scorched-earth policy, much of the land was laid waste and depopulated, a fact to which the famous *Domesday Book*, William's great tax and inventory list of all the properties in England, readily attests in 1086, almost two decades later.

And it provoked as much bitterness toward the Normans as did, 800 years later, Gen. Sherman's march through Georgia among Southerners, especially after the

burning of Atlanta. (This wanton crime was memorably depicted in the 1939 film *Gone with the Wind*.)

NORMAN NAMES ABOUND

Besides "Sherman," here are some other typical Norman names, and you will see them making a lot of history among the white, English-speaking peoples:

Allison, Angell, de la Beckwith, Curtis, Davison, Dawes, Duke, Nugent, Tiffany, Harris, Morris, Pierce (from Pierres, a name that no longer exists in France), Piper, Chase, Doggett, Fitzwater, Disney (d'Isigny), Drury, Dillon, Chamberlain, Grant, Gibbs, Goddard and Pinkerton, also Lindsay, Murdoch, Quincey, Day, Denny (as in the restaurant chain), Dench (actress Judy Dench), Dennis (as in nationalist author Lawrence Dennis) (from le Danois = the French word for "the Dane"), Denton (d'Eudon, a companion of the conqueror), Devine, Dillon (de Lion), Dingell (D'Angell); Agnew (Agneau), Cheney (de Chesne = "of the oak"), DeLay (former speaker of the House), Doocy (as in Steve Doocy, FOX news), Arby (as in the roast-beef chain, Darby, from d'Arby), Dunhill, as in the cigarettes (d'Oisnel); Fitzgerald, Fitzhugh, Pugh, Richmond, Landry (Dallas Cowboys coach), Blanchard, Montgomery, Cushing (Cuchon), Dorset, Dwight (de Doito), Dyer (d'Iore), Dyson (as in the chicken-processing giant in Arkansas from "Tesson"); Blanchett, Barrett, Beckett, Crockett (as in our Davey), East (as in the late U.S. senator and patriot from South Carolina, from d'Est), Edmonds, Everett, Fairfield (from Fierville; most names that end in "-field" come, not the Anglo-Saxon word "field," but instead from the French "ille," meaning "large town or city" in French); etc.

THE HORROR OF THE HARROWING

The deliberate annihilation by William and his Normans of all food and livestock—like Stalin's "holodomor" in the 1930s, a famine genocide the Soviet dictator deliberately caused in Ukraine—meant that anyone who survived the initial Norman massacres with the sword or lance would still die eventually of starvation over the northern European winter.

The land was even salted by the Normans—just as the Romans had done with Carthage—to destroy its fertility for decades forward.

As the monk Orderic Vitalis relates—and again, this Orderic was otherwise an admirer of William—the wretched survivors were reduced to the horrors of cannibalism. Some killed and ate their dying family members, and cracked open the skulls of the dead to devour their brains.

This is a dark chapter of British history, unequaled until the Irish genocide by Normans from 1550 to 1850, and then the bombing by Norman-ruled Britain of Dresden in 1945, which killed at least 350,000 civilians (and horrified many good English people).

This deliberate campaign of terror explains the pope's threat of excommunication. Unsurprisingly, among the starved, wretched survivors—with their immune systems severely weakened by hunger, physical abuse (including rape) and emotional trauma—a plague followed, killing even more of England's finest blood.

Orderic, though half Norman himself and a supporter, like the pope, of the winner, could find no way to defend William after this unparalleled holocaust:

> "The greatest happiness is to scatter your enemy to see his cities reduced to ashes."

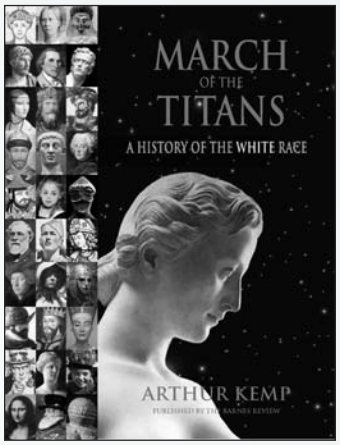
> The king stopped at nothing to hunt his enemies. He cut down many people and destroyed their homes and land. Nowhere else had he shown such cruelty. To his shame he made no effort to control his fury, and he punished the innocent with the guilty. He ordered that crops and herds, tools and food should be burned to ashes. More than 100,000 people perished of hunger. I have often praised William in this book, but I can say nothing good about this brutal slaughter. God will punish him.

Interestingly, after that prediction, in his later years William's wife died prematurely, and his son Robert Curthose rose up in revolt against him, ravaging his father's domains in France.

The older William then became grossly fat, and in 1087 he was told that King Philip of France had described him as resembling a pregnant woman. Feeling insulted, a furious William then mounted an attack on the French king's territory. But after capturing and setting fire to the innocent city of Mantes, he was thrown high in the air by his horse, landed hard, groin first, on the metal pommel of his saddle, and died after three weeks of agony from a burst intestine.

Sadly, the four-year "Harrowing of the North" by William was just the beginning of a new, long, dark age of Norman oppression, of the crushing of ancient freedom for the English people, and soon after that for the Welsh,

MARCH OF THE TITANS: A HISTORY OF THE WHITE RACE



Here it is: the complete and comprehensive history of the white race, spanning 500 centuries of tumultuous events from the steppes of Russia to the African continent, to Asia, the Americas and beyond. This is their inspirational story—of vast visions, empires, achievements, triumphs against staggering odds, reckless blunders, crushing defeats and stupendous struggles. Most importantly of all, revealed in this work is the one true cause of the rise and fall of the world's greatest empires—that all civilizations rise and fall according to their racial homogeneity and nothing else—a nation can survive wars, defeats, natural catastrophes, but not racial dissolution. This is a revolutionary new view of history and of the causes of the crisis facing modern Western civilization, which will permanently change your understanding of history, race and society. Covering every continent, every white country both ancient and modern, and then stepping back to take a global view of modern racial realities, this book not only identifies the cause of the collapse of ancient civilizations, but also applies these lessons to modern Western society. The author, Arthur Kemp, born in South Africa, spent more than 25 years traveling over four continents, doing primary research to compile this unique book. There is no other book like it in existence—a book to pass on from generation to generation, so that all will know the true history of the white race. New deluxe softcover, signature sewn, 8.25" x 11" format, 592 pages, more than 1,000 pictures, four-page color section, indexed, appendices, bibliography, chapters on every conceivable white culture group and more, #464, *$42* minus 10% for TBR subscribers. Send order with payment to TBR, P.O. Box 15877, Washington, D.C. 20003 or call TBR toll free at 1-877-773-9077 to charge. Add $5 S&H inside the U.S. Add $20 S&H outside the U.S. See also www.barnesreview.com.

Scots and the Irish, against whom Norman "English" armies were sent.

In some ways the Norman Conquest was like the bolshevik Revolution, which only involved about 50,000 bolsheviks, who took over a vast country of 150 million. The Norman Conquest, like the bolshevik putsch, brought war, enslavement, exploitation and fear to the vast majority of the people.

And from this "harrowing" we can see that although the Normans had picked up the French language (from settling in northern France between 900 and 1066), and French certainly is the vehicle of a high culture full of wine, women, song, poetry, cuisine, beauty and elegance, the Normans themselves remained Viking marauders in their hearts, still being—to this very day—what the Anglo-Saxon "Battle of Maldon" poem fragment said once of the Vikings: "pirates," "scavengers" and "slaughter-wolves."

All the British peoples had to learn bitterly that "if you make it, a Norman will take it"—your land, your crops, your pride and, if possible, your wife's or daughter's virtue. It reminds one of what, over in Asia, the Mongol Genghis Khan once said boastfully, giving his own infamous, peculiar definition of pleasure:

"The greatest happiness is to scatter your enemy, to drive him before you, to see his cities reduced to ashes, to ride his horses, to see those who love him shrouded in tears, and to take to your chest his wives and daughters."

PSYCHOPATHS IN POWER

In THE BARNES REVIEW of January/February 2007, this writer's article "Psychopaths in History" discussed the large role played by psychopaths in world history.

I showed the latest scientific research on psychopaths, indicating that a shocking 4% or more of the general population may be psychopathic. I showed that we can now look back on 70 years of hard medical case studies of psychopaths by top doctors and scientists such as Hervey Cleckley of Oxford, Martha Stout of Harvard and Robert Hare of the University of British Columbia. And their medical findings have been buttressed since the 1990s by extensive physical brain scans of the cerebral tissue of certified psychopaths.

Many of these brain scans have been analyzed by Adrian Raine, Ph.D., an Oxford graduate who was a full professor at the University of Southern California from 1994-2007, and is now a professor of criminology and psychiatry at the Ivy League's University of Pennsylvania.

These reports and brain scans all show that there are individuals who are born not just with a bad attitude—which of course sometimes can be changed by therapy, by sincere religious conversion, or just by making different friends.

So, with what we now know about psychopathy, can we go back in history and look at famous and infamous figures and determine—or speculate at least—whether or not they were psychopaths?

Not all Normans were mean and ugly. Diana, princess of Wales, a noted philanthropist, by birth was of the Spencer family of Normans.

A TRAUMATIC YOUNG LIFE

The early life of William the Conqueror (circa 1028-1087) was full of extreme trauma, and such trauma can create a borderline psychopath, called in psychiatry a "disadvantaged psychopath." William hardly led the safe and luxurious life of the current British royal children, such as the Prince William we see today.

Duke William (Guillaume) smarted from childhood over being mocked as "William the Bastard." His mother was a beautiful French peasant girl, and his noble father, Robert, duke of Normandy, dubbed "Robert the Magnificent," saw the fetching wench one day while riding by as she was washing clothes in a stream. In short order Robert the Magnificent got her with child, but never married her, of course, she being a peasant, though a beautiful one. But he did put the bastard son of this union defiantly on the ducal throne in 1035.

William was nearly murdered several times as a child by other nobles, and right in his own bedroom, as a young teen, he saw his manservant killed defending him from assassins with swords. He once had to flee in the pitch of night for his life on horseback, a very dangerous, high-speed ride—especially if one considers the rutty roads of that time, with of course no street lighting at all, low-hanging branches etc. William could have been thrown by a stumbling horse and broken his neck at any time.

Years of trauma may well have worsened William's already bad psyche, and it was he who set the tone for Norman rule over England. Life for young William was a jungle of attempts on his life, and became a question of winning and living or losing and dying, crushing or being crushed—it was about masters and slaves.

I began in 2004 my own voyage into that part of my own ancestry, visiting Normandy, France (Rouen, Omaha Beach, and Caen, William's capital) to learn about those Normans, the French-speaking Vikings who had transformed England.

From ye olde "Angle-land," Anglo-Saxon-land, which had been a mind-its-own-business island out in the North Sea, after 1066 it was turned into a land that was always on the attack: against Wales, then Ireland, then Scotland, then France, and eventually England attacked every major country on Earth, among them Holland, Germany, Italy, Spain, Denmark, Sweden, Turkey, Russia, the states of India, China etc, not to mention its own British Colonies in America after they sought to retain their original British freedom.

PRIDE GOETH BEFORE A FALL

In the end, exhausted and bankrupted by two world wars it could never afford against its mighty blood cousin, Germany, England's power declined sharply in the 1950s. Its splendid isolation was over, and the "Sceptered Isle" of Shakespearean times became, after the latter half of WWII—just as French leader Charles de Gaulle had warned Winston Churchill (of the Norman Spencer family that also gave us Princess Diana)—"the [immovable] aircraft carrier of the United States."

Admittedly, since the Norman Conquest of 1066, England also has been a land of military valor (Sir Francis Drake defeating the Spanish armada, Adm. Nelson stopping Napoleon, and the aerial Battle of Britain in 1940), but also of incredible culture, statecraft (the Magna Carta, Elizabeth I, Parliament), science (Sir Isaac Newton, and the Greenwich system of longitude and time), to make a very short list of a long list of honors.

But it also has been a country saddled with a government of unparalleled cruelty and treachery toward its very own people, toward white unity in general, and dedicated for centuries to annihilating the white Irish by war and famine, to crushing the white Scots, to aiding the Soviet bolsheviks in their hour of greatest peril when the fiends were at the point, twice, of losing to Germany (1918 and 1941), and fighting to subdue both their kindred in America and also their distant German relatives twice (1914-18 and 1939-45) in the original "Saxonland."

The decline of the West was the result.

London—against every true interest of its subject peoples—has waged disastrous wars that have spoiled crucial moments of hope and unity in Western history. Its vile ruling class even destroyed, by going "politically correct" after WWII, its own vast and magnificent British empire by the process called decolonialization, which benefited neither the colonies nor Britain, and it let non-whites pour in to terrorize and displace the native British people.

The Norman ruling class gave away after 1945 what British lads and their valor had built up over the centuries, an empire which Hitler himself, who had fought the British in the trenches in WWI, highly admired and wished to save from the hostile designs of both U.S. leader Roosevelt and USSR ruler Stalin.

The flight of Rudolf Hess to Scotland in March 1941 was part and parcel of that unrequited Hitlerian dream of Anglo-German brotherhood. Already in 1940 Hitler had let 100,000 English soldiers escape from the beaches of Dunkirk, France—making a dramatic gesture of peace toward the British people and their government, while his Wehrmacht generals tore their hair out in frustration.

But London continued the war under the Norman Churchill (Spencer), showering bombs down on German civilian areas, until cousin Germany was pulverized . . . and the British empire, bankrupted by two world wars, was in hock to the bankers.

During the 1957 Suez Canal crisis, U.S. President Dwight Eisenhower forced Britain to withdraw from Egypt, its last major colony, and the British lion meekly obeyed, the survival of the British pound at stake after Eisenhower threatened to trigger a currency crisis. Thus a psychopathic ruling class, the Normans, destroyed one of the mightiest nations of all time: its own Britain.

THE NORMANS BRING IN THE JEWS

Above all, I can never forget or forgive this about the Normans: that it was they who brought the Jews into England for the first time. They shipped them in from Normandy to tax the English with grinding fees into despair and poverty, all to raise money for countless imperial Norman projects that involved sending England's hardy Anglo-Saxon peasants overseas into foreign wars to die for their alien aristocrats.

And then, as we saw clearly in the 20th century with Rhodesia, London ordered those same doughty Englishmen to turn their flourishing, Brit-run colony over to stone-age blacks, and indeed turn it over to the very worst among them, to the murderous Robert Mugabe and his

Architect of Genocide

Sir Winston Churchill, a Norman, ranks among the worst mass murdering war criminals of all time. Millions died because of this one man. But Jewish supporters unveiled a bust of the British wartime leader in Jerusalem. Said Anthony Rosenfelder: "As a passionate Zionist all his life, and a philo-Semite, Churchill has been underrecognized." It is ironic that a statue of Churchill should stand only yards away from the King David Hotel, scene of a devastating Jewish terrorist attack on British military headquarters in 1946. Pro-Churchillians say the man should be praised for his role in helping make real the 1917 Balfour Declaration of British support for a "Jewish homeland in Palestine." Churchill was also behind the firebombing of Dresden, in which hundreds of thousands of innocent men, women and children were burned to death in February 1945 during the final months of World War II. Said one critic, "Let's dig the old bastard up, try him and hang him from the highest yardarm, and stick his head on a pike on the ramparts."

From the Bayeux Tapestry: The fleet set sail on September 27 in longships laden with knights, archers, infantry, horses and the lumber to build two or three forts. William's ship is adorned with a cross atop the mast. Note the dragon heads on the prows of the ships, and the shields lining the gunwales, reminiscent of the Viking ancestors of the Normans.

illiterate tribesmen. Why is English history, over and over, in effect so anti-English?

The Jews were expelled in 1290 by the Norman King "Longshanks" Edward I (but Longshanks did this only after decades of public uproar over both their usury and repeated allegations—many well-founded—of child ritual murder). However, some Jews stayed behind. Judaism was not being racially defined, and by the simple act of converting, by oath, to Christianity, and going to church a few times, one could stay.

Other Jews merely crossed the border into nearby Scotland, then still independent. When Scotland became part of a united Britain after 1603, the Scottish Jews were right back in.

By 1694, 400 years after the expulsion, the Jews were so firmly back in the saddle, having also come back from Holland as illegal immigrants in the 1680s, one by one, family by family, on ships, that they then could then found and control the "Bank of England." As Lord Rothschild (Mayer Amschel Bauer Rothschild) infamously said: "Give me control of a nation's currency and I care not who makes its laws."

Interestingly, the Human Genome Project (HGP) has been shedding light on both Norman and Jewish genes as they moved into England. The HGP has been mapping all the genes of the human races as they spread out over the world (starting with the genes of scientist Craig Venter and Nobel Laureate James Watson of DNA fame). One can clearly see the Norwegian (also Norman) gene R1b1b2a1a1d moving from southern Norway down to Rouen, in Normandy, France, and then going up across the English Channel and into the eastern half of England.

One can also see a Jewish gene, the so-called Ashkenazi-Norman gene, labeled R1b1b2a1a4, on the move, a gene nicknamed Ivanhoe, evidently after Sir Walter Scott's judeophilic novel.

This gene came from western Ukraine to the Baltic, through Germany, and stopped at Rouen, Normandy, France, before moving to the northern half of England and into Scotland.

As a result of these genes and their bearers, from 1066 on, English history changed, and not just in calling "swine-flesh" by the French word "pork." It became a land, as Shakespeare wrote, of a pound of flesh: rule by usurers.

The Normans did make England, a little island, into an incredibly powerful country that has changed the whole world. It is no surprise that these ruthless descendants of the Vikings transformed once-agricultural England into a supreme naval power. (The United States of America, the principal offshoot of Norman Britain, has continued this massive naval power.)

The Brits also have a will to win that the Normans gave them, and that has made them a valiant and conquering race.

May Britain overthrow its corrupt ruling class; may the infinite valor and genius of that island realm be put to use soon for the salvation of the West, and may a new blood brotherhood be reborn with their cousins in the original Saxon homeland, Germany. Those genes gave the fearless, steady, honest, innovative Anglo-Saxons so much that is superlative in their mighty race. ✦

ENDNOTE:

1 The Normans showed no mercy, slaughtering the wounded where they lay. Those Englishmen unable to escape and hide in the woods were pursued and cut down by cavalry.

John Nugent is a freelance writer based in Pennsylvania.

Recommended Reading on European History

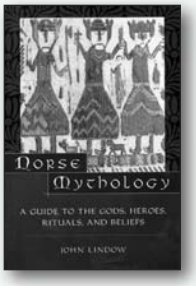
Norse Mythology. By John Lindow. Giants, elves, black elves, dwarves, Fenrir the gigantic wolf, the sea serpent of Midgard, the Valkyries, Odin and his eight-legged horse Sleipnir, Thor, Loki, Freya, Baldr, Askur and Embla, the shield maidens, Heimdal, Hagbard, Starkad, Harald Hildetand—no culture can match the Norse in the richness of their mythological imagery. A great reference book to pass on to children and grandchildren who may have little knowledge of the beliefs of our pre-Christian ancestors. Softcover, #339, 364 pages, *$19*.

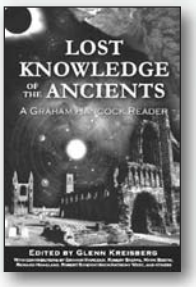
The Druids: A Very Short Introduction. By Barry Cunliffe. The Druids have been known and discussed for at least 2,400 years, first by Greek writers and later by the Romans in Gaul and Britain. According to these sources, they were a learned caste who officiated at religious ceremonies, taught the ancient wisdoms, and were revered as philosophers. But few figures flit so elusively through history. Even today, the Druids remain an enigmatic puzzle. Sifting though the most recent evidence, Barry Cunliffe offers an expert's best guess as to what can and cannot be said about the Druids. Softcover, 144 pages, #577, *$12*.

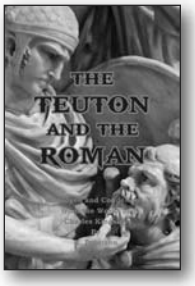
Lost Knowledge of the Ancients. Edited by Glenn Kreisberg. This anthology of essays commissioned by Graham Hancock covers alternative theories on history, the origins of civilization and technology, with topics ranging from quantum philosophy to the ancient use of electromagnetism, the effect of cosmic rays on human evolution, and the cover-up of ancient civilizations. Recognizing that many recent discoveries are rediscoveries of lost knowledge from the past, the authors seek to understand the cycle of human existence. Graham Hancock, Robert Bauval, Mark Booth, Richard Hoagland, Robert Schoch, John Anthony West and others. Softcover, 256 pages, #568, *$18*.

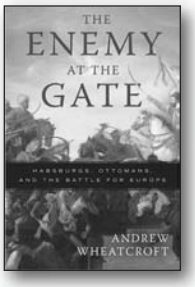
Our Aryan Ancestors: The World's Historical People. By Fleming Howell. The author takes you through the ancient history of the Aryans, explains exactly who they were (and are) and then takes you on a whirlwind tour around the globe to reveal the hidden history of the white race. Celts, Cymri, Teutons, Greeks, Romans, Minoans and Slavs are discussed in depth. The author also gives us a wealth of important insights into those he refers to as the Asiatic Aryans. These include the Afghans, Hindus, Medes and Persians. The North African white Berbers are also covered. Softcover, 421 pages, #594, *$30*.

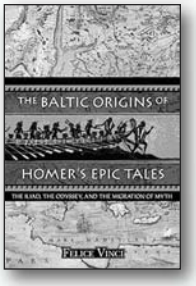
The Baltic Origins of Homer's Epics. Here is compelling evidence that the events of Homer's *Iliad* and *Odyssey* took place in the Baltic region and not the Mediterranean. Reveals how a dramatic climate change forced the migration of an entire people and their myths to ancient Greece and identifies the true locations of Troy and Ithaca in the Baltic Sea and Calypso's isle in the North Atlantic Ocean—following Homer's own descriptions. Inspired by Plutarch's remark that Calypso's isle was only five days sailing from Britain, Felice Vinci argues that Homer's epic tales had to have been in Northern Europe. Ancient cities and geographic sites match much more closely to the Baltic—including the famous whirlpool of Charybdis etc. Softcover, 384 pages, #456, *$23*.











Enemy at the Gate: Habsburgs, Ottomans and the Battle for Europe. By Andrew Wheatcroft. In 1683, the seemingly invincible Ottoman army was camped at the gates of Vienna. The future of Europe was in the balance. Read about this pivotal moment in the bloody rivalry between the Ottoman and Habsburg empires. It's Islam vs. Christianity. It's East vs. West. It's yesterday vs. today. A rich portrait covering in fascinating detail a battle that is still going on across the globe. How close did the West come to losing? Find out! Hardcover, 400 pages, oversized, #524, *$28*.

The Oxford History of Medieval Europe. Edited by George Holmes. Western Civilization was created in Medieval Europe and by the 1300s was the most advanced in the whole world. The book covers 1,000 years of history, chapter by chapter. A great deal of information is presented very readably. Softcover, 392 pages, #340, *$19*.

The Races of Europe. By Carleton Stevens Coon, anthropology professor at Harvard University. This book was one of the most important anthropological overviews of European racial types ever published. Although published in 1939, this work remains a standard in racial typology. Coon classified the white races after regions or archeological sites such as Brünn, Borreby, Ladogan, East Baltic, Neo-Danubian, Lappish, Atlanto-Mediterranean, Irano-Afghan, Hallstatt, Keltic, Tronder, Dinaric, Noric and Armenoid. This work is a faithful transcription of the original and contains the full set of photographic plates that illustrate the expansive range of topics explored. Oversized softcover, 8.5 x 11, 436 pages, dozens of maps and charts, hundreds of photos, #608, *$40*.

The Teuton and the Roman—By Charles Kingsley, edited and abridged by J.W. Jamieson. Rome died and its empire collapsed when wealth corrupted the social system and continual warfare sapped the bloodstream of the founders. The final death blow was delivered by waves of Germanic Goths and Lombards. Softcover, 122 pages, #611, *$15*.

ORDERING: TBR subscribers are invited to take 10% off the above list prices. Prices do not include shipping & handling. Inside the U.S. add $5 S&H on orders up to $50. Add $10 S&H on orders from $50.01 to $100. Add $15 S&H over $100. Outside U.S. email sales@barnesreview.org for S&H. Use form on page 64 inside to TBR, P.O. Box 15877, Washington, D.C. 20003. Call toll free 1-877-773-9077 to charge. See more online at www.barnesreview.com.

Gypsy Holocaust: Fact or Fiction?

Above: Hundreds of people gathered at this pool with a peculiar triangular plinth at its center, to commemorate a holocaust that experts now say never happened—the alleged attempt by German National Socialists to exterminate the Gypsy peoples. This non-event is called "the porajmos" by the Gypsies. Gypsies complain that their holocaust gets little attention compared to the equally unreal one of the Jews. Situated near the parliament building or Reichstag in Berlin, the circular pool surrounded by flagstones was dedicated by Chancellor Angela Merkel in 2012.

Scholars question the existence of a "general" plan for "the final solution of the Gypsy question" based on the nature of their race. So-called pure Gypsies in Germany were exempted from deportations to the east. Also, sedentary Gypsies in German-occupied territories were left unharmed. But according to recent findings, there was no genocide of Europe's Gypsies. The German National Socialists did not intend to kill all or even part of the Gypsy population within their reach. So why has a "Gypsy holocaust" monument, commemorating the alleged death of 500,000 Gypsies, recently been erected and dedicated with much fanfare in Berlin? Read what Revisionist Santiago Alvarez has to say about the subject, and tell us if you agree . . .

You Be the Judge

By Santiago Alvarez

Based on a news release by the British news agency Reuters, the Jewish periodical *Forward* headlined on October 25, 2012: "Memorial to 'Forgotten' Holocaust Opens in Germany. 500,000 Gypsies Also Slaughtered by Nazis."

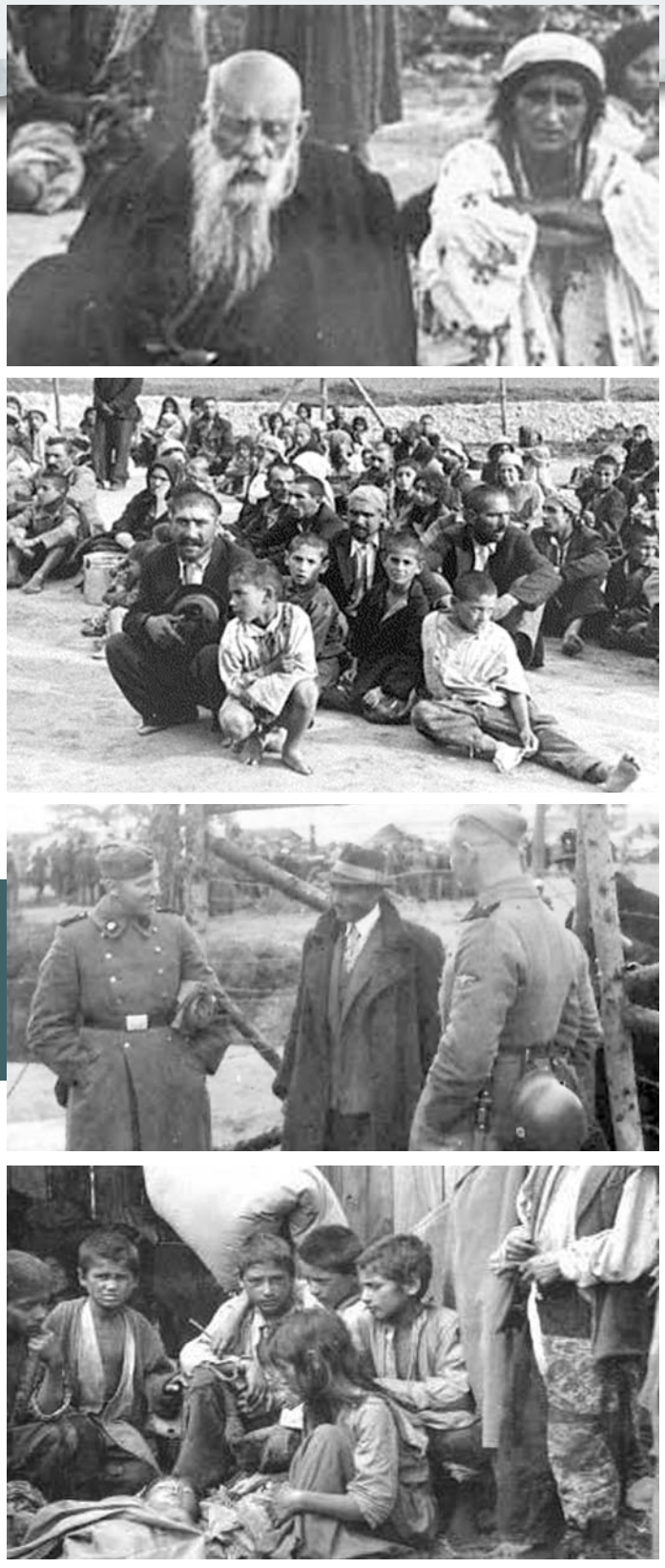
Already six days earlier, the German daily *Berliner Morgenpost* had written that the new memorial was to be opened on Oct. 24 by both Germany's Chancellor Angela Merkel and the country's formal first man in charge, Federal President Joachim Gauck. It is a rare thing to see both heads of state appear on such an occasion, hence public attention was accordingly intense.

But what about the claim of 500,000 Gypsies allegedly murdered by National Socialist Germany? Is that correct at all?

Numbers are important weapons in the psychological war that is being waged not only against the German people but also against anybody not submissive to lobby groups enforcing political correctness in an attempt to further their agendas. It is a fact that there is no basis for the claimed number of 500,000 Gypsy victims, and that's not a mere contention:

1. In a paper bearing the title "Against Two Legends on the Holocaust," German mainstream historian Prof. Dr. Eberhard Jäckel, a major opponent of Revisionism, wrote the following some 12 years ago in Germany's most prestigious daily newspaper:[1]

"The conclusion is that the historical concept of the Central Council of German Sintis and Rromas [the two largest Gypsy tribes] contradict the level of knowledge of international science. This is also true for the numbers. . . . It is certain to say that already as early as 1972 the highest estimates [of the Gypsy death toll under National Socialist rule] were far lower than the number repeatedly claimed by the Central Council of German Sintis and Rromas [=500,000]. It is to be hoped that the Central Council



Top to bottom: An elderly Gypsy couple at Belzec; Gypsy families photographed at a camp in Czechoslovakia; Janusz Kwiek, widely recognized as Janos I, king of the Gypsies, seen here at the Belzec concentration camp; Gypsy children at Belzec appear comfortable and well fed.

finally quits its struggle against science and against historical truth."

2. Guenter Lewy, professor emeritus of political science at the University of Massachusetts, Amherst, writes in his book *The Nazi Persecution of the Gypsies* (Oxford University Press, 2000) on p. 222: "No sources or breakdown by country have been provided for this estimate [500,000 Gypsy victims], which renders it of questionable value."

On p. 225 he states: "Most important, no overall plan for the extermination of the Gypsy people was ever formulated, and as argued above, the evidence shows that none was implemented."

On p. 227 he argues: "The assertion that half a million Gypsies died under Nazi rule is put forth regularly without any kind of substantiating evidence."

And finally, Prof. Lewy has this to say on p. 228: "Simplified accounts according to which Gypsies . . . were persecuted and annihilated simply and solely on account of their biological existence are not only a distortion of the historical record but also a hindrance to progress in the relationship between Gypsies and non-Gypsies."

3. In 1989, German mainstream historian Michael Zimmermann published the most thorough study on the fate of the Gypsies yet.[2] While in progress, Zimmermann's research was commented as followed by the German leftist newspaper *Frankfurter Rundschau*:[3]

"Only through an extensive study of documents was it possible to discover that the number of the murdered Sintis and Rromas obviously lies well below that officially claimed: 50,000 instead of 500,000 murdered."

And that's just the beginning. Now let's turn an eye to some really critical researchers, who don't have an agenda like Jäckel and his ilk who aren't interested in truth either but who merely have an interest in granting the genocidal victim status to Jews only, or so the jealous Gypsies claim.

STATISTICAL OVERVIEW

Dr. Otward Müller has shown in his paper "Sinti and Rroma—Yarns, Legends, and Facts" on the population statistics of Gypsies in Europe that they cannot have suffered any major population loss during World War II at all. Usually reliable mainstream sources claim that right before or shortly after the outbreak of World War II, between 750,000 and 1.5 million Gypsies lived in Europe, depending on the source, although the more reliable ones place the number closer to one million.

The problem is that, again according to a number of usually reliable mainstream sources, the number of Gypsies living in Europe in the early 1990s was said to have been about 10 million, which means their numbers grew by a factor of 10 within 50 years, that is, within two generations. This is a reproductive rate unheard of for any ethnic group in Europe. It requires that on average every fertile Gypsy woman must have had roughly 5.1 children, with a zero rate of child mortality.

However, if we assume that there has been a mass murder of roughly half of the Gypsies living in 1939 indeed, then the postwar growth rate from 500,000 in 1945 to 10 million in 1992 would have been a factor of 20, meaning that every surviving fertile Gypsy woman must have born on average roughly 7.8 children, again with no child mortality. Such a reproductive rate could only be compared with that of fruit flies.

> "Hard science and the population numbers simply do not support the idea of a holocaust of the Gypsies."

And most importantly, since the National Socialists are said to have murdered basically all the Gypsies they could lay their hands on, there shouldn't have been any Gypsies left in those countries that were under firm National Socialist control during the war, primarily Germany, Austria, Czechia, Slovakia and Poland.

Yet according to a detailed article on the European Gypsy population as published in *The New York Times* in 1992,[4] there were 200,000 Gypsies alive and well in Germany, 750,000 in Poland and almost 1 million in Czechoslovakia. (They didn't give numbers for the smaller countries like Austria and Switzerland.)

So how do you turn almost zero into almost 2 million within not even 50 years? One side or the other of that equation can't be right, and I leave it up to the reader to decide, whether either or both of them are based on a lie.

GASSING MYTHS DEBUNKED

The myth of the mass murder of Gypsies at Auschwitz is based on the infamous *Auschwitz Kalendarium* by Polish propagandist Danuta Czech.[5] This work was drafted in the late 1950s on request of the Communist Polish government. Although Poland at that time was extremely hostile toward anything German, this work was written and published in the German language just prior to the commence-

ment of the German Auschwitz trial at Frankfurt upon Main. It was an attempt by the Polish authorities to streamline witness testimony and to come up with a generally "acceptable" atrocity story for Auschwitz.

In the 1989 revised edition of this book, Czech claims on p. 838 that 2,897 Gypsies were murdered in the Auschwitz gas chambers during the night from August 2 to August 3, 1944.

In his thoroughly researched paper "The 'Gassing' of Gypsies in Auschwitz on August 2, 1944," Italian Revisionist Carlo Mattogno has deconstructed Czech's myth.

First he shows that Czech made a severe math error. Czech claims, based on undeniable documentary evidence, that:

• 2,898 Gypsies lived in the Gypsy sector of the Auschwitz camp on Aug 2, 1944;

• On this day 1,408 of them were transferred by train to other camps (actually Buchenwald and Ravensbrück); and

• On the next day the Gypsy camp no longer appeared in the documents.

For Czech, however, 2,898 minus 1,408 equals 2,897. Correct would have been that "1,490 persons previously listed as residing in the Gypsy sector are unaccounted for."

But were they really murdered? There is no documentary evidence for this.

> "When one takes a look at the facts, the evidence does not support claims of a Gypsy holocaust."

Broadening the outlook, Mattogno found the answer to these missing 1,490 persons. It turns out that a few days earlier a transport of Jews from the Polish town of Radom had arrived at Auschwitz and that they had been assigned to the Gypsy section on August 1—without being Gypsies, though. As a result, after all the actual Gypsies (mostly children) had been transferred to other camps the following day, what was left in the camp's Gypsy sector were no longer Gypsies. That designation was therefore dropped, and all those inmates were listed simply together with the other inmates. Hence, no murder at all. Just a reshuffling of people.

THE GYPSIES' REACTION

It goes without saying that the Gypsy lobby doesn't like that kind of revisionism. In a "Statement of the Center for Documentation and Culture of German Sintis and Rromas," Jäckel, Lewy and their colleagues are attacked for their attempt at denying the Gypsies the same genocidal victim status as the Jews. But what evidence do they proffer for the claimed Gypsy genocide?

Believe it or not, they actually rely on the same utterly discredited sources as are used to "prove" the Jewish holocaust, for instance the testimony obtained by torture from former Auschwitz commander Rudolf Höss, or the outlandish testimony by former SS-member Pery Broad, which was obviously made under duress as well, as is betrayed by its language and the many impossible and false claims it contains. Needless to say that neither Höss nor Broad gave any actual figures of Gypsies murdered. The above-mentioned statement also repeats Danuta Czech's legend of the mass gassing of Gypsies at Auschwitz on August 2/3, 1944.

Other than that, this lobby group merely claims that, based on unnamed statistics, a homicide percentage of 60-75% of all Gypsies has been proven, although no source is given for that at all. A genocide rate of 75%, however, would have lowered the immediate postwar Gypsy population down to 250,000. Getting this up to 10 million within 50 years, a growth factor of 40, would have required each and every fertile Gypsy woman to bear on average almost 11.5 children.

I refrain from any comment.

It may be safely argued that not just the Central Council of the German Gypsies in unison with other Gypsy lobby groups are manipulating the world with mendacious propaganda, but also Germany's leading politicians, in tandem with the world's media. Nothing new, really, is it? ✦

ENDNOTES:

1 "Wieder zwei Legenden über den Holocaust," *Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung*, June 30, 2000, No. 149, 57.

2 "*Die Forschung fängt erst an*," *Frankfurter Rundschau*, Feb. 13, 1997, 7.

3 Michael Zimmermann, *Verfolgt, vertrieben, vernichtet. Die nationalsozialistische Vernichtungspolitik gegen Sinti und Rroma*, Klartext-Verl., Essen 1989.

4 "Where They Now Live," *New York Times*, Sept. 27, 1992, acc. to International Rromani Union.

5 D. Czech, *Kalendarium der Ereignisse im Konzentrationslager Auschwitz-Birkenau 1939-1945*, Rowohlt Verlag, Reinbek, 1989.

Santiago Alvarez is a scholar interested in World War II history and alleged "holocausts." He is compelled to write under a pen name to avoid persecution by the intolerant votaries of Holocaustianity. Along with Pierre Marais, he is the author of *The Gas Vans: A Critical Investigation* (softcover, 390 pages, #607, $25 plus $5 S&H inside the U.S.), available from TBR Book Club. Outside the U.S. email sales@barnesreview.org for S&H. Use the form on page 64 to order or call 1-877-773-9077 toll free to charge.

Germany & the Gypsies:

Did the Reich feel it had a 'Gypsy problem'?

NEARLY EVERY COUNTRY IN EUROPE has at one time or another over the centuries promulgated laws restricting or expelling Gypsy populations. In 1528, Martin Luther referred to Gypsies as "fake friars, wandering Jews and rogues" in his *Book of Vagabonds*. In Rumania, Gypsies were enslaved. In 1471, Lucerne was the first locality to craft anti-Gypsy laws. Lucerne was followed by Brandenburg, Spain, Germany, Holland, Portugal, England, Denmark, France, Flanders, Scotland, Bohemia, Poland/Lithuania and Sweden. Possibly the first concentration camps for Gypsies were created in the late 19th century in England in the New Forest region. Thus the legal concern for the presence of Gypsy populations in Europe was well developed long before the Nazi Party came into power in Germany in the 1930s. But why were German leaders of Hitler's era, in particular, so interested in monitoring their Gypsy population?

By John Tiffany

Arguments among scholars about the "uniqueness" of the alleged World War II "holocaust" are widespread, ranging from those who feel the holocaust was specifically Jewish, to those who feel that all victims equally played a part. Among these alleged victims were the Gypsies. Wandering the country in their caravans, making their living as musicians, pedlars, thieves, swindlers, pickpockets, rapists and fortune-tellers, the Rromas and Sintis (together known as Gypsies) and their criminal, parasitic, drifting way of life constituted an affront to German National Socialist ideals of social order and hard work.

Many believed the Gypsies were dirty, some were criminals, and they were not to be associated with in any way, shape or form. In short, they were bad from birth. Stories were told of young Gypsies who would corner you in broad daylight to steal your money and your coat. Laws against the Rroma were passed almost from the day they arrived in Europe. In the very beginning, rumors spread that they were a band of Christian Egyptians fleeing persecution, thus coining the term "Gypsies" from the word "Egyptians." However, as a darker skinned people who did not lead the settled lifestyle of people already in the area, they were soon suspect. By the 19th century, scholars in Germany and elsewhere in Europe were writing about Rromanies and Jews as being inferior beings; Charles Darwin, writing in 1871, singled out the two populations (Jews and Gypsies) as not being "culturally advanced" like other "territorially settled" peoples. Differences in religious and cultural practices led to rumors of them being magicians or vampires, which led to their ostracization.

Resembling Jews in many ways, but generally below average in IQ, Gypsies were branded as "antisocial," harassed and eventually herded, along with other undesirables, into concentration camps. Gypsies faced a widespread "Nazi" crackdown.

Gypsies were seen as a threat to German racial purity, though Heinrich Himmler himself wavered, trying to avoid interning those he considered "pure Gypsies" descended from Aryan roots in India.

A notable writer on the subject, Guenter Lewy (*The Nazi Persecution of the Gypsies*, Oxford University Press, USA, 2000), contradicts the establishment line by

Facing page: A Gypsy caravan wends its way through a European town. Above: Originally, Gypsies would travel on foot, or with light, horse-drawn carts, and would build tents from a frame of bent hazel branches, covered with canvas or tarpaulin. Around the mid- to late 19th century, Gypsies started imitating non-Gypsy circus troupes by using wagons that incorporated living spaces on the inside. These wagons they called vardos (seen above), from the Iranian word *vurdon*, for cart, and they were often brightly decorated inside and outside, masterpieces of the wood crafting art. Below: A young Gypsy girl displays the distinctive, south Asian facial features of her race.

showing that, however much the Gypsies were cracked down upon, there was no general program of extermination as has been claimed. Lewy's meticulously researched and methodically presented study—a work of exemplary scholarship—is based on the study of primary documents in archives and in various governmental agencies.

In many ways, early National Socialist policy regarding the Gypsies constituted a radicalization of existing legislation. During the Kaiser's Reich and the Weimar Republic, many German states passed laws restricting trade and movement for Gypsies. These laws were enacted partly in response to demands from the local population, who often viewed the lifestyle and thievery of Gypsies with understandable aversion.

Anyone who traveled as a Gypsy, or had dark skin resembling a Gypsy, was considered to have Gypsy blood.

Citing anthropological evidence, Lewy recounts that stealing from a *Gaje* (non-Gypsy), as long as it was limited to basic necessities and not motivated by greed, carried little stigma according to many Gypsy cultures. Lewe uses this and other examples as illustrations of how cultural and behavioral differences between Gypsies and non-Gypsies often made congenial relations difficult to maintain, and how they eventually made Gypsies the victims of various forms of discriminatory legislation.

> "Nowhere can we find evidence of a final extermination order, rather Germany was more interested in tracking the Gypsies."

Before the war, the decree for "Combating the Gypsy Plague" for the first time officially labeled Gypsies as racially inferior. This was issued in December 1938 and called for registration of all Gypsies.

Robert Ritter and his staff at Germany's Research Institute for Racial Hygiene and Population Biology carried out experiments and measurements on thousands of Gypsies. They reached the conclusion that the purer the blood of a Gypsy, the less inclined he was to engage in criminal activity. This conclusion provided National Socialist officials with a useful explanation to the question of the racial origin of the Gypsies.

Many National Socialist scientists had long wrestled with the predicament of how to address the presumed Indian origin of the Gypsies, which indicated that they were of Aryan descent. By arguing that the vast majority of contemporary Gypsies (about 90%) were of mixed ancestry and hence of inferior racial stock, Ritter and his staff were able to play the race card against the Gypsy minority. The passing of this decree resulted in a significant reduction of Gypsy freedom of movement, and many were forced into supervised municipal camps, where they had little or no opportunity to commit crimes.

With the outbreak of war, the National Socialists developed a grand scheme to rid Germany of these unwanted people. This initiative called for the deportation of all Gypsies to newly acquired territories in eastern Poland. For a variety of reasons, however (for instance, the lack of transportation), this venture failed. Only about 2,500 of the approximately 30,000 Gypsies in Germany were deported during this campaign.

Some Gypsies were allowed to stay in Germany because they had a permanent place of residence, kept their homes in an orderly manner and held regular jobs.

Searching for a new solution to the Gypsy problem, Himmler announced a new and more coherent policy in December 1942. Himmler supported Ritter's ideas concerning the racial differences between pure Gypsies and mixed bloods. These ideas clearly served as a basis for the "Auschwitz Decree," as it called for the deportation of the latter to Auschwitz, while the former were to be largely exempted. The decree provided specific guidelines for groups that were to be exempted: racially pure Gypsies, mixed bloods who had been adopted by a racially pure group, Gypsies who were legally married to persons of German blood, and "socially adjusted" Gypsies. Lewy points to numerous examples of Gypsies who, by living what the National Socialists defined as socially well-adjusted lives, were able to avoid expulsion despite their inferior racial status.

Lowy asserts that no documentation exists that the National Socialists possessed a blueprint for Gypsy extermination.

One Roman Mirga was one of the earliest Gypsy "holocaust survivors" who had his story made into a book. This was in 1986, more than 40 years after being liberated. His story gives us the truth about what it was like to be a prisoner at Auschwitz. One might say he was one of the lucky ones, because his father was a musician favored by the camp authorities. He and his family were at least kept alive. It is important to note that in many concentration camps Rroma families were kept together.

The bottom line is that there is no evidence that a single Gypsy was gassed by National Socialist Germany—much less was there any policy of genociding the Gypsies. ✦

The Forensics Report That Changed History

On the occasion of the 25th anniversary, The Barnes Review is honored to issue a new, revised edition of the famous "Leuchter Reports." Fred Leuchter's expert engineering evidence is overwhelming. There were no execution gas chambers at Auschwitz, Birkenau or Majdanek. It is clear that the alleged gas chambers at the inspected sites could not have been then, or now, utilized or seriously considered to function as homicidal gas chambers. This is good news for Jews, Gypsies and others, because it means there was no holocaust after all—in a way, this is akin to saving many millions of lives. So why was Leuchter so viciously attacked for reporting his scientific findings?

By Germar Rudolf

In February 1988, Fred Leuchter Jr., in the 1980s America's only expert for execution technologies, was asked by the defense team of German-Canadian Ernst Zündel to go to the infamous Auschwitz and Majdanek concentration camps in Poland to verify whether or not the facilities actually used gas to kill inmates by the thousands—if not millions. He agreed to do this and write an expert report about his findings, to be used in a Canadian court of law where Zündel was being tried for "holocaust denial" at that time.

Before Leuchter went to Poland, he was a firm believer in all he had been taught in school and through books and the mass media. But when he looked into the evidence, he changed his mind. A few months later he described his conversion succinctly as follows:[1] "1988 was

In 1988, Frederick A. Leuchter (above) was commissioned by Ernst Zündel to conduct a forensic examination of the alleged wartime gassing facilities in Poland, at Auschwitz, Birkenau and Majdanek. His conclusion was that these "gas chambers" could not possibly be used as alleged. In spite of a vicious campaign mounted against him, Leuchter has remained defiant and confident of vindication.

a very informative and likewise disturbing year. I was appalled to learn that much of what I was taught in school about 20th-century history and World War II was a myth, if not a lie. I was first amazed; then annoyed; then aware: The myth of the holocaust was dead."

NO END OF THE MYTH

Such declarations of victory over the myth were quite frequent in those days immediately after the release of *The Leuchter Report*. But unfortunately it turned out that the last part of this statement was a "myth" itself, because 25 years later, the holocaust myth is very much alive. As a matter of fact, it can be argued that it has even gained in momentum and persuasive power—but not because the evidence presented for it has become more convincing. It was the increased propaganda output on all levels —media, schools, politics, academia —combined with an ever-increasing societal persecution and illegitimate, though nevertheless "legal," prosecution of all dissidents that has stifled many Revisionist efforts to correct and destroy this myth.

There are many reasons why Leuchter's work or any of the others that followed it—this writer's own expert report included,[2] which followed in his footsteps—did not cause the myth to collapse—or at least not so far. The most important is that the powers that be simply build a major part of their power on the psychological control of the masses by setting the standards for Good and Evil, where "Auschwitz"—or rather the events this moniker stands for—denotes the absolute zero, the absolute evil. Challenging this upsets the way our modern post-WWII world is rigged, so it won't happen without a fight. Hence we revisionists have been and are being fought fiercely by these powers and their lackeys.

But there is another reason why Leuchter and his ghostwriter Prof. Robert Faurisson did not ring in the end of the current world order, and this lies in the fact that *The Leuchter Report* simply wasn't bulletproof. Indeed, it had so many flaws that the opponents of revisionism had a heyday in taking it apart and gloating over its discrepancies and deficiencies.

In all fairness, this had to be expected. After all, Leuchter had no in-depth knowledge of what he was investigating, and he had only a few weeks to get at least a superficial idea about the issues involved. But he did get one thing right: If we want to understand what was going on at Auschwitz, Majdanek and many other places of the claimed judeocide, we need to apply standard forensic methods as they are used in any murder investigation, and Leuchter was the first to do exactly this.

By so doing, he laid his fingers in a festering wound of orthodox historiography, which, up to that point, had been content to merely uncritically regurgitate anecdotal evidence of individuals who claim that they had been there and had seen it all.

Leuchter's work may have been wanting, but its flaws invited the opponents to deal with it. They made *The Leuchter Report* a part of their news—bad news, admittedly, but as we all know, there is no good news like bad news—so the Revisionists at least got attention and, for a short while they could no longer be completely hushed up. As a result, many more people pricked up their ears and started listening. Walter Lüftl, in those early post-Leuchter years the president of the Austrian Chamber of Engineers, was one of them. He said to me once that, if you want to stir a public debate on a topic that those in power want to hush up, you have to include a few mistakes in your work so that your enemies will pick it up, drag it into the public arena, and gloat over the mistakes.

> "Although Leuchter made a few mistakes, his overall research paved the way for future Revisionists."

That's what they did with Leuchter's work, and that was a mistake on their part.

The idea that the holocaust has yet to be the subject of real, forensic, critical scrutiny caught on in many circles around the world. Ever since, a growing number of people have chipped in to widen the scope and scale of such research, to deepen its reach, and to improve and solidify the results.

So the story is far from over. Leuchter started it, and despite all the persecution that resulted from it for him and for those who preceded or followed him, they all keep on fighting. As Fred Leuchter stated five years ago: "The harder the fight the tougher we get."[3]

CRITICAL EDITION

In the summer of 1989, I managed to get a copy of David Irving's edition of *The Leuchter Report*. Back in those years my command of the English language was rather inferior, so I had to sit down and translate it with a dictionary in my hands in order to understand what it said.

The result both amazed and unsettled me in more than one way. I went through a similar experience as Leuchter has summarized in my initial quote. But I also recognized a number of profound mistakes, and as my knowledge of the topics increased over the months with every book I read about it—foremost Jean-Claude Pressac's 1989 tome on Auschwitz[4]—I realized that this wasn't the final word on the matter. Hence I started doing my own research.

After many years of my own forensic research and revisionist publishing activities, I decided in 2005 that Leuchter's work deserved to be re-published in a second edition—all of his four reports, actually. But considering all the weaknesses that had been discovered in his first report on Auschwitz and Majdanek over the years, such a new edition needed to be improved. I didn't want to mess with the original text, though, which by then had become a historic icon itself. I merely included numerous footnotes with corrections, explanations, and further source material, and added a brief discussion of some of the issues raised by Leuchter.

I am glad that THE BARNES REVIEW under the aegis of Willis Carto has now issued a third edition, which has been brought up to date with the current state of research. Equipped with all the improvements of this third, revised edition, *The Leuchter Report* is as sharp a weapon in the fight for truth as it was 25 years ago.

On the occasion of the 25th anniversary, THE BARNES REVIEW is honored to issue a new, revised edition of the famous *Leuchter Reports*. ✦

ENDNOTES:

1 Leuchter, Fred A., "Inside the Auschwitz 'Gas Chambers,'" *The Journal of Historical Review*, summer 1989; Vol. 9, No. 2, pp 133-139; see more at www.codoh.com/library/document/863.

2 Rudolf, Germar, and Wolfgang Lambrecht, *The Rudolf Report: Expert Report on Chemical and Technical Aspects of the "Gas Chambers" of Auschwitz*, 2nd, revised edition, The Barnes Review Book Club, Washington, D.C. 2011, www.holocausthandbooks.com/index.php?page_id=2.

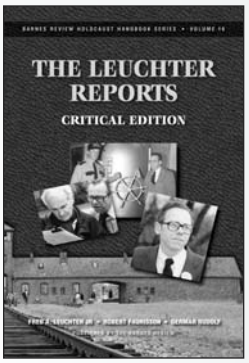
3 Leuchter, Fred A., "The 20th Anniversary of *The Leuchter Report*," interview, *Smith's Report*, No. 153, September 2008.

4 Pressac, J.-C., *Auschwitz: Technique and Operation of the Gas Chambers*, Beate Klarsfeld Foundation, New York, 1989; www.holocaust-history.org/auschwitz/pressac/technique-and-operation/.

GERMAR RUDOLF is a brilliant, German-trained chemist who has followed up the pioneering work of Fred Leuchter by re-examining Auschwitz, Birkenau and other installations, testing physical samples for traces of Zyklon B, the gas allegedly used to kill Jews and other undesirables. He found the "gassing" claims to be scientifically untenable. He was charged and tried in Germany for not believing in the standard Auschwitz tall tale. Rudolf now edits and publishes devastating refutations of Allied propaganda. See ad on page 61 for books from Rudolf and others on the holocaust claims.

The Leuchter Report: 25th Anniversary Critical Edition

The "holocaust" is often characterized as the greatest crime in the history of mankind. Yet, for 44 years, not a single forensic investigation into this alleged crime was ever undertaken.



This changed in 1988, when Fred A. Leuchter, the American expert on execution technologies, was asked by German-Canadian Ernst Zündel to go to Poland and investigate the facilities in the Auschwitz, Birkenau and Majdanek camps, which are claimed to have served as chemical slaughterhouses for hundreds of thousands of victims —also called "gas chambers." Based on chemical analyses of wall samples and on various technical arguments, Leuchter concluded that the locations investigated "could not have then been, or now, be utilized or seriously considered to function as execution gas chambers."

Subsequently, Leuchter also went to other camps, where mass murder with poison gas is claimed to have happened (Dachau, Mauthausen, Hartheim). He then wrote a similarly devastating report, which concluded "that there were no gas execution chambers at any of these locations." This study was accompanied by an annotated bibliography about the claims regarding these three alleged locations of mass murder compiled by Dr. Robert Faurisson. In a third expert report, Leuchter described in detail the technique of execution gas chambers as used in the U.S. for capital punishment and juxtaposed it with claims about alleged Third Reich gassings. In a fourth report, Leuchter criticized a book on "gas chambers" written by French scholar Jean-Claude Pressac.

Whereas the first "Leuchter Report" was the target of much criticism, some of it justified, the other three reports were hushed up by mainstream media and scholars. This edition republishes the unaltered text of all four reports and accompanies the first one with critical notes and research updates, backing up those of Leuchter's claims that are correct, and correcting those that are not.

Holocaust Handbooks, Volume 16, 3rd revised edition, 242 pages, softcover, 6" x 9", 183 illustrations, published in November 2012, #431, $22 plus $5 S&H in the U.S. (Outside U.S. email sales@barnesreview.org for S&H.) Send payment to TBR, P.O. Box 15877, Washington, D.C. 20003 or call 1-877-773-9077 toll free to charge. See our full line of holocaust handbooks at www.barnesreview.org.

The Fate of the Mennonites in Russia & the USSR

INTRODUCTION

FOLLOWING THEIR DEFEAT in the Great Peasant War (1524-25), in which the poor farmers of Germany fought against the injustices of the ruling civil and clerical authorities, many of the peasants formed into small communities of likeminded believers in a strictly literal interpretation of the Bible, *sola scriptura*, without intermediaries. One such religious community was the Mennonites.

Their core religious beliefs as "Anabaptists" forbade infant baptism and military service; these two strictures alone evoked enmity and persecution at the hands of both the established Catholic and Protestant churches in Europe well into the 17th century, eventually forcing the Mennonites to emigrate out of central Europe to Russia and the New World, where they could practice their faith without fear of discrimination or persecution by any established church or government.

In the end the Mennonites were compelled to flee Communist Russia—not because of their religion but because of their race and class. They were Germans, and they were successful in both agriculture and industry, which is to say they were anathema to the Jewish bolsheviks.

BY DANIEL W. MICHAELS

In 1768 Catherine the Great invited the Mennonites living in West Prussia to come to Russia to farm the steppes north of the Black Sea in Ukraine, granting them religious freedom and exemption from military service. The first Mennonite settlement in Russia, Chortitza, was founded in 1789, followed a few years later by Molotschna, which eventually grew into a colony consisting of 57 satellite villages. True to her word, Catherine ensured that the Germans enjoyed virtual self-government, their own schools and exemption from military service.

So successful were the newcomers in agricultural and industrial enterprises over the years that by the 20th century, the Mennonites in Russia had become major landholders and industrial entrepreneurs. Unfortunately, World War I and the subsequent Austro-German occupation, the October Revolution of 1917, and ultimately the Russian Civil War brought total chaos to Ukraine, engulfing and shaking the Mennonite settlements.

In the course of the war and the immediate postwar period, for example, Kiev, the capital, was first captured by the bolsheviks in February 1918, then by the Germans in March 1918, by the bolsheviks again in February 1919, by the White Army in August 1919, by the bolsheviks for the third time in December 1919, by the Polish army in May 1920, and finally by the bolsheviks for the fourth time in June of 1920.

The trauma of war, the privations of the Communists, and the vicious persecution directed at Mennonites as "foreigners" and Christians, drove out about 20,000. Despite the military-looking caps some of them sported (above), the Mennonites were pacifists. This mounted group of trekkers in the 1920s were among those forced to leave their homes to escape forced collectivization. Right: A couple sit in a camp created for German refugees in Schneidemühl.

In just a few years, the success and wealth achieved by the Mennonites in 150 years of hard work and competence made them enemies of the state. The bolsheviks labeled the German settlers "kulaks" and exploiters and proceeded to expropriate their property and industries. Many in the settlements were hounded, killed, or shipped off to the gulag. All of Russia was in a state of turmoil. Bolsheviks, czarist loyalists, Cossacks, nihilists, looters, the homeless, anarchists and marauders of all sorts prowled the countryside, ravaging, raping, arresting, stealing, killing, and confiscating whatever and whenever they chose, destroying much of what the Mennonites had accomplished. One particularly ruthless Ukrainian anarchist, Nestor Makhno, especially targeted the Mennonites as privileged foreigners and attacked their settlements.

Makhno, otherwise known as Batko ("Little Father"), rose from extreme poverty in Ukraine to head a radical anarchist movement eponymously called "Makhnovism" and to command its Revolutionary Insurrectionary Army of Ukraine, also known as the Anarchist Black Army. This anarchist army battled, in turn, against the Ukrainian nationalists, the Austro-German occupation, the White armies under generals Denikin and Wrangel, and with particular relish, against the Mennonites.

Makhno's father died when Nestor was still an infant. The boy attended primary school at age 8, but left school at age 12 to work as a farmhand on the estates of nobles and the farms of wealthy kulaks, among whom were local Mennonite communities. Makhno later wrote bitterly of his early experiences:

> At this time I began to experience anger, envy and even hatred toward the landowner and especially toward his children—those young slackers who often strolled past me sleek and healthy, well dressed, well groomed and scented, while I was filthy, dressed in rags, barefoot, and reeked of manure from cleaning the barn.

Makhno's hatred blinded him to the fact that most of the Mennonites themselves were also poor at first and op-

pressed by German government and church authorities, but through decades of hard work and devotion to their faith were able to build communities in Russia and elsewhere with decent living standards that were often higher than the general level. Not only do Mennonites not solicit government help, asking only to be left alone, but they are often the first to aid neighbors in need.

Makhno's movement was based on five anarchistic principles: rejection of all political parties; rejection of all forms of dictatorship, including that of the bolsheviks; negation of any concept of a central state; rejection of any "transitional period" necessitating a temporary dictatorship of the proletariat; and self-management of all workers through free local workers councils. The Black Army consisted of about 15,000 troops. Followers of the movement included mostly Ukrainian peasants, Jews, anarchists, *naliotchki* (apolitical armed bandits) and recruits from other countries.

Although Makhno and the Black Army have sometimes been accused of "anti-Semitic" pogroms, quite the opposite was true. A considerable number of Jews participated in the Makhnovist movement, and one in particular, Vsevolod Eikhenbaum, aka "Voline," was friend and adviser to Makhno. Voline later, after he broke with Makhno, wrote a book about his experiences with the movement, criticizing his former friend and the behavior of the Black Army.

> "Catherine the Great invited the Mennonites living in West Prussia to come to Russia to farm the steppes."

Commencing with the outbreak of World War I in 1914, recurrent raids by the Black Army and other bandit groups, combined with Cheka (secret police) arrests, severely threatened the continued existence of the Mennonite communities. Cheka agents at that time were often Jews who had the power to brutalize, shoot, or arrest family members if they found a Bible or a few undeclared potatoes in the home. In 1919 alone 827 Mennonites were killed, and by 1923 the number would reach about 3,500.

In desperation some Mennonites collaborated with the Austro-German occupation forces to establish *Selbstschutz* (self-defense) units that were armed and trained under the supervision of German officers to fight off the Black Army raids. In so doing, however, the Mennonites broke with nearly four centuries of pacifism and nonviolence. Faced with the horrific atrocities committed by anarchists and Chekists alike, most Mennonites accepted the *Selbstschutz* simply to survive.

Initially, the *Selbstschutz* was successful in warding off Makhno and other raiders, but when the anarchists aligned themselves with the Red Army, the Mennonites were overwhelmed and the Molotschna colony fell under joint Machnovist-bolshevik occupation until temporarily freed by the White Army. The anarchists and the bolsheviks then again joined forces to defeat Wrangel's White Army, which they did conclusively in November 1920. Had Makhno's Black Army not joined the bolsheviks in this campaign, the White Army may well have taken Moscow. Less than two weeks after their victory, Lenin ordered the Red Army to arrest all members of Makhno's organization, try them in court as common criminals, and execute them. Makhno managed to escape but was forced to flee the country.

In August 1921, Mikhail Frunze's Ukrainian Red forces drove Makhno and what remained of his anarchist followers into exile, first to Romania and finally to Paris. Marxist writer Max Nomad later described Paris at that time as a city of refuge:

> Present-day Paris is the great political cemetery for shattered hopes and broken ambitions. Liberal German professors and Spanish left-wing anarchists, Russian "Whites" and Polish socialists, Chinese followers of Trotsky and Armenian nationalists, Austrian monarchists and Italian Fascist dissenters, sometimes sit at the same few tables of a cheap restaurant unknown to each other. Paris is hospitable to all of them provided they leave French affairs alone, and comply with the police regulations.
>
> One of those walking political corpses, the Ukrainian Nestor Makhno, died late in 1934—almost forgotten by most of his contemporaries. For years he had worn the unenviable halo of a bloodthirsty ruffian, a leader of counterrevolutionary cutthroats and the most dreaded organizer of anti-Semitic pogroms. Yet anyone who was anxious to see him could meet him every Saturday night in the Russian-Jewish Anarchist Workers Club of Paris. (Ref. 4)

Makhno's widow and his daughter Yelena were later deported to Germany for forced labor in World War II. After Germany's defeat they were arrested by the NKVD, put on trial in Kiev in 1946, and sentenced to eight years of hard labor, after which they lived in Kazakhstan.

After the bolsheviks secured total power in Russia, life for the Mennonites was an unending misery, until, that is,

Adolf Hitler rose to power in Central Europe and with a resurgent Germany could negotiate on equal terms with the Soviet Union. In the interwar period Stalin had begun exiling "unreliable" minorities, including the Volga Germans and the Mennonites, to Siberia and Kazakhstan. When the Ribbentrop-Molotov Nonaggression Pact collapsed and German forces plunged into Russia and Ukraine, the Mennonites, like many other Ukrainians and threatened minorities, saw the Germans as liberators, which indeed they were.

During World War II some of the younger Mennonite men actually joined the German army when the opportunity presented itself, knowing that this would be their last chance to save themselves and perhaps some of their coreligionists from Communist extermination. In doing so, however, they were later criticized by some Mennonite elders outside Russia, who thought it was a "grave mistake." The situation of those in Russia very much resembled that of American Quakers forced to make the same hard decision during the War Between the States, so ably presented in the film *Friendly Persuasion* with Gary Cooper.

When, as the result of massive military aid from the United States, the tide of war changed after Stalingrad, the residents of Molotschna and Chortitza were evacuated first to the Nazi Reichsgau Wartheland and then to Germany where, as *Volksdeutsche*, they were granted German citizenship. Regrettably, after the war many of them were turned over by the Allied occupation forces to the Red Army—ostensibly for repatriation, but in reality for death, the gulag or exile to Siberia and Kazakhstan.

After the collapse of Communism in 1990, the new Russian government permitted the surviving Mennonites to immigrate to Germany, which of course they did. Finding themselves in an overcrowded and highly industrial Germany, many ironically chose to repeat the cycle. They chose—as circumstances permitted—to move on to new destinations: Paraguay, Uruguay, Argentina, Brazil, Canada, Belize, Bolivia,

The Dogs of Perbal

A Lyric Poem by Gerd Honsik
Translated by Margaret Huffstickler

The author is a "Fluchtling"—a refugee from his Austrian home—and now lives in Spain because his views on the "Holocaust" are not in agreement with the accepted ideas of the political elite in Vienna. This poem tells the story of ethnic Germans who were forced to flee Hungary—and thereby had to leave their beloved dogs behind.

* * *

As we turned our backs on our village, no one waved goodbye. Only our dogs followed in our tracks. And strangers already entered our gardens, as we left, with bag and baggage, away, on foot.

Perbal, farewell! A German village must leave; but some looked back again! The church tower, Mother, I can still see it! Be quiet, my child, you must go on now: It won't hurt, if you trust in God!

Hand luggage only! House and yard left behind! Say to your descendants, if you are later asked, "What was it like in Hungary?" —No rifle butts. No murder! Luckily! We were only driven to Piliszaba, before daylight.

In the exodus of 18 million, Perbal was just a tiny episode. For the German's industry, his plowing, sowing, toiling—for centuries—is this how you reward us, as beggars—and aliens—to send us back?

Then, at the train station, roughly they drove away the pack of Perbal's dogs, who all had followed us. The cattle cars had already arrived to collect us for the final trek.

"Move back! Squeeze in closer! The engine's starting!" Through the planks I heard strange, rough voices; outside, the dogs were encamped around the rails, our old Juju among them. Meanwhile we—children, mothers—inside on straw.

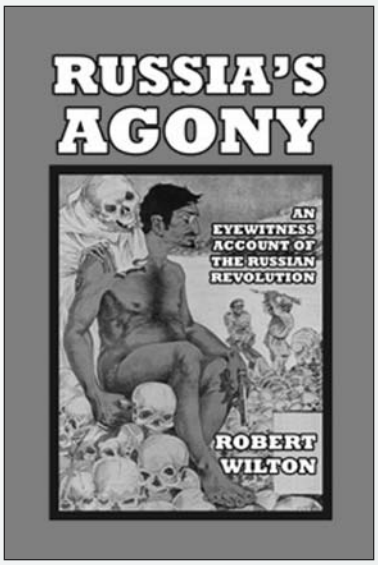
A hissing and snarling: the train has started up! In the dogs' giant chorus the sorrow swells. The pain of the faithful creatures penetrates us in the windowless darkness: We're moving!

Their farewell stretches out to eternity. The boiler whistled, the wheels were turning now. The giant pack followed the train of sorrow. As far as dogs' paws could reach, till even the fastest animal's strength waned, its last cries carried away by the *puszta* wind.

We left quietly the house where we were born, almost without pain, resigned ourselves to it; but since that time the wailing plagues our ears, of Perbal's dogs we left behind that day. Abandoned and alone. ✦

New book: *Russia's Agony*

Russia's Agony: An Eyewitness Account of the Russian Revolution. By Robert Wilton. *The London Times*' correspondent in Russia provided the first Western eyewitness account of the monumental events that resulted in the creation of the Soviet Union. Wilton provides a full historical background and the disastrous course of WWI for Russia, which set the scene for the seizure of power by the bolsheviks. He then details the Red Terror's full enormity, and ends with the optimistic—and incorrect—hope that Bolshevism and Communism would be short-lived. Although Wilton's credentials were impeccable and his status unchallenged, this book was blacklisted because he dared to report openly on the overwhelming number of Jews amongst the Communist revolutionaries. Contains all original pictures and maps. Softcover, 404 pages, #634, *$27* plus $5 S&H from TBR Book Club, P.O. Box 15877, Washington, D.C. 20003. TBR subscribers may take 10% off the list price of the book. To charge toll free call 1-877-773-9077 or order online at TBR's website: www.barnesreview.com.



Mexico, China, the United States and elsewhere where they were welcome and where they could live according to their own beliefs and not those of a domineering government or church.

To the dismay, if not the surprise, of Mennonites who found their way to the United States, the Office of Special Investigations (OSS) of the U.S. Justice Department was and continues to be in the process of seeking out and prosecuting individuals thought to have collaborated with the National Socialists in the commission of war crimes.

One such case was that of Jakob Reimer born in Friedensdorf, a satellite village of the Molotschna community. Reimer had studied to be a librarian before he was drafted into the Soviet army in 1940. In July 1941 he was captured by German forces, who, upon finding he was of German descent and fluent in the language, trained him to be a guard in the Trawniki Camp. After the war he was evacuated to Germany with the retreating German army, where he was granted German citizenship. In 1952 he applied for a visa and entered the United States; he was naturalized as a U.S. citizen in April 1959. Almost 40 years later, in 1998, following a bench trial, he was prosecuted by the OSS and denaturalized. In 2005 the Justice Department sought to deport Reimer, but he died before the deportation procedure could be concluded.

History has shown over and over again that individuals like Reimer in no way govern the course of their own lives; they are caught up and swept along by historical circumstances. For example, he was drafted into the Soviet army; he was captured by the Germans; he was trained to be a camp guard. He did not choose such happenings himself. When he was a young man, his sole ambition was to be a librarian. Why does not the Office of Special Investigations investigate and prosecute those whose former lives were spent in the USSR and East Europe as functionaries and enforcers of Communism before they became American citizens—those individuals who persecuted people like Jakob Reimer?

The Cheka, the NKVD, the KGB, Smersh, the gulag system and the rest existed decades before and decades after (until 1990) World War II. The men and women who worked in those murderous agencies chose them of their own volition as a profession. They met the requirements set for that odious work by the Communist Party. Among the hundreds of thousands of Soviet Jews and others welcomed in the United States from former Communist countries in the past 40-50 years as refugees under one guise or another, surely some must have been involved in Communist criminal activities. Yet, they were not and are not vetted by American security. The question, "Why not?" begs an answer. ✦

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Daniel W. Michaels was for over 40 years a translator of Russian and German texts for the Department of Defense, the last 20 years of which (1972-1993), he was with the Naval Maritime Intelligence Center. He is a frequent contributor of articles to geographical and historical periodicals. Born in New York City, he now lives in the D.C. area. TBR is planning in the near future to compile the scores of articles Mr. Michaels has written for TBR over the years into one large reference volume. If you'd like to contribute to this project call 202-547-5586.

HISTORY YOU MAY HAVE MISSED

A digest of historical news items gleaned from various sources around the world that most likely did not appear in your local newspaper or on your nightly television news broadcasts . . .

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JEWS TARGET NAZI GUARD WHILE COMMITTING ATROCITIES TODAY

Anton Geiser, 88, came to the United States from Germany in 1956, settled in Pennsylvania, became a citizen in 1962, worked in a steel mill for several decades and raised five children. Now the Jews, and the Nazi-hunting office they control, the Human Rights and Special Prosecutions Section of the U.S. Department of Justice, want him. Geiser, who was forced to join the SS, never killed anyone, and it is undisputed that he only guarded the perimeter of the camps, but prosecutors say that even if he didn't kill anyone, he was "party to the persecution of countless men, women and children, no matter how long ago that happened." Geiser has been a DOJ target since 2004. He lost a circuit court appeal in 2008, the U.S. Supreme Court refused to hear his case in 2009, and in 2010 an immigration judge ordered him deported to Austria, or any other country that would take him. He was set to appear before the Board of Immigration Appeals in Virginia last month and will be appealing any deportation order.

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UNBREAKABLE WORLD WAR II CODE?

While cleaning out an unused fireplace at his home last month, a man in Surrey, England, found something interesting. Strapped to the leg of the find, a dead pigeon, was a red canister containing World War II code, which has flummoxed code breakers from Britain's main electronic intelligence-gathering agency, saying it may never be broken. The message, a series of 27 groups of five letters each, would require "access to the relevant code books and details of any additional encryption used," or "it will remain impossible to decrypt," said an agency spokesman. Britain used pigeons, which can fly at speeds of up to 50 mph and travel distances of up to 620 miles, extensively in the war to carry vital information from mainland Europe.

Recently an entry in a yellowed ledger found in Bristol, England revealed an unexpected dimension to John Cabot's voyages: The entry indicates the American mainland was already known to Europeans long before Columbus set sail. Thus Cabot's Bristol trips for Henry VII of England were part of a much wider network of exploration. Above, Cabot is depicted leaving on his voyage to what would become New Foundland in 1497. Cabot, by the way, was a Venetian navigator: Zuan Chabotto.

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FINNISH LEGISLATOR KNOWS WHO'S IN CHARGE

The Jewish Telegraph Agency reported recently that Finnish legislator Pertti Salolainen, of the ruling National Coalition Party, in an attempt to make sense of "why the United States had voted against upgrading Palestine to non-member state observer status at the UN General Assembly," had blamed "Jewish control" over U.S. politics. Salolainen said the U.S. had "a large Jewish population, who have significant control of the money and the media. The United States, for internal political reasons, is afraid to become adequately involved. This is a sad truth about U.S. politics." Attacked by the usual suspects like the sinister and farcical Simon Wiesenthal Center, Salolainen sent an email to Finland's national broadcaster denying that he had made "anti-Semitic" statements, and dismissed criticism of his references to "Jewish control . . . as a pure analysis of foreign policy." We have a hard time arguing with that.

JEWISH EXPULSION FROM HUNGARY?

In a country sensitive to the myths surrounding "the holocaust," that claim that "one in three Jews killed in Auschwitz was a Hungarian national," Marton Gyongyosi, a leader of Jobbik, the "Movement for a Better Hungary," urged his government in November to produce lists of Jews who pose a "national security risk," after the foreign ministry state secretary said Budapest favored "a peaceful solution to the Israeli-Palestinian conflict as benefiting . . . Israelis with Hungarian ancestry, Hungarian Jews and Palestinians in Hungary." Gyongyosi said the lists should also include members of Parliament, and that "such a conflict makes it timely to tally up people of Jewish ancestry who live here, especially in the Hungarian Parliament and government, who pose a national security risk to Hungary." Gyongyosi clarified his remarks days later by stating that he was "referring to citizens with dual Israeli-Hungarian citizenship." Jobbik came on the scene in 2003, has steadily gained popularity and holds 44 of 386 seats in the Hungarian National Assembly and three of 22 seats in the European Parliament.

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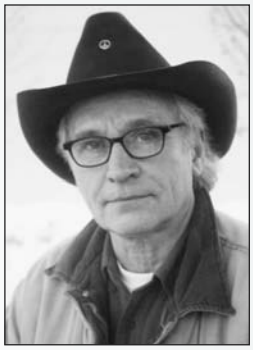
TÖBEN STUCK IN PENAL COLONY

Revisionist historian Gerald Fredrick Töben was declared bankrupt by an Australian court, and is therefore required to surrender his passport "to make it easier for his estate to be administered." Töben, who has previously taken part in holocaust Revisionism campaigns and conferences, did not oppose the bankruptcy declaration by October 15, the final date he could lodge an appeal. The bankruptcy occurred after Töben failed to cover legal debts arising from a 2009 contempt case by Jeremy Jones, then-president of the Executive Council of Australian Jewry. Jones brought a defamation case against him for rejecting the reality of the "holocaust" and claiming Jews who were offended by his denial possessed "limited intelligence." A creditor petition was made against Töben's estate for $175,618.97, the legal costs allegedly incurred by Jones during the contempt proceedings. Töben, who has been jailed for holocaust denial in Germany, visited Iran in 2003 to give a speech clarifying what really happened during World War II, and in 2006 when he took part in a holocaust conference sponsored by the Iranian regime. Töben scoffs at being called a holocaust denier, stating that he "cannot deny that which never happened."

ANOTHER DISSIDENT VICTIM: TOPHAM CHARGED WITH "HATE"



It's dangerous to be a strong critic of Israel in Canada, and the long arm of political Zionism reaches deep within the Canadian government. "Hate propaganda" has been outlawed in Canada since 1970, under sections 318-320 of the Criminal Code, which was based in large part on the 1965 Cohen Committee recommendations. Under Section 319(1), "Anyone who communicates statements in a public place and thereby incites hatred against an identifiable group where such incitement leads to a breach of the peace is guilty of an indictable offense punishable by two years' imprisonment or a summary conviction offense." Section 319(2) "makes it a crime to communicate, except in private conversation, statements that willfully promote hatred against an identifiable group." In early November, Arthur Topham, 65 (shown above right), a strong critic of Zionism for almost 15 years through RadicalPress.com, which was first a newspaper and later a website and blog, was charged with a single count of willfully promoting hatred against "people of the Jewish religion or ethnic group." According to an article in Canada's *National Post*, "complaints about Radical Press go back to 2007, when B'nai Brith took the website to the Canadian Human Rights Commission," and this past May, "Harry Abrams, a B'nai Brith volunteer . . . and . . . lawyer Richard Warman both complained to police about the website." Litigation is ongoing. In the meantime, anyone wishing to send financial assistance can send it to Arthur Topham, 4633 Barkerville Hwy, Quesnel, B.C. CANADA V2J 6T8.

DISCOVERY OF PLANET URANUS

We usually hear that William Herschel discovered Uranus, the first planet not known to the ancients. But it ain't so. Uranus, which is faintly visible to the naked eye, was observed as early as 1690 by John Flamsteed, who thought he had found a star. Herschel announced the discovery of an object in 1781, but he didn't know this object was Flamsteed's star. Herschel identified the object as probably a comet or "nebulous star." The credit for discovering the seventh planet from the Sun, however, should go to Anders John Lexell of Russia, who computed its nearly circular orbit and concluded it was a planet. Lexell also noted that the orbit was perturbed, and stated that this could be due to one or more nearby planets, yet to be discovered. Much later, in 1846, Neptune was discovered.

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS PHOTO

CONTENTS OF LINCOLN'S POCKETS REVEALED

For the sesquicentennial anniversary of the War Between the States, also called the Civil War, the U.S. Library of Congress in Washington, D.C., opened an exhibit in late 2012 displaying 200 artifacts from that time, "the largest collection of Civil War artifacts in the world, including many items that have never before been seen by the public." The contents of Abraham Lincoln's pockets from the day he was assassinated will be there, as well. His belongings were taken and given to his son and stayed with the family until 1935, when "Lincoln's granddaughter . . . gave them to the Library of Congress as a gift." Not displayed until 1976, they "quickly became the most popular exhibit at the museum, and they remain so today." They include "two pairs of wire-rimmed spectacles, handkerchiefs monogrammed 'A. Lincoln.' in red thread, a pocket knife, a watch fob . . . a custom-made button and a Confederate $5 bill." He "was also carrying nine newspaper clippings on the day he died, most of which painted him in a favorable light." The exhibit runs through June 1, 2013.

Munich Agreement notables, left to right: Neville Chamberlain, Edouard Daladier, Adolf Hitler and Benito Mussolini, Sept. 29, 1938.

Hitler Sets FDR Straight About the Situation in the Sudetenland

INTRODUCTION BY PETER STRAHL

At the end of World War I, significant portions of historically German lands in Eastern Europe were cut up politically and handed over to avaricious Slavic nations and ethnic groups, more than once to the benefit of the spread of Communism.

In a previous issue of TBR (July/August 2011), we demonstrated the barbarity and betrayal this meant for Germans in a significant portion of Silesia, which was annexed illegally by Poland. The Sudeten Germans may have suffered even more. The countries of Bohemia and Moravia, which for centuries had been part of, first, the Holy Roman Empire and later the Austro-Hungarian empire, and which had been, by and large, culturally German for at least as long, were suddenly parceled up without regard for the people or their culture. The largest part of the region was, by a dictatorial fiat of the war victors, simply handed over to the ethnic minority of Czechs, much to the chagrin of the area's Hungarians, Slovaks and Romanians. But it was the Sudeten Germans who were most hated by their new overlords. They suffered under a persecution so brutal as to threaten their existence.

In 1938, the situation had become extreme. The Sudeten Germans wished to be reunited with the rest of their countrymen, but the Czech government preferred their annihilation. Sudetenland Germans then turned to the Third Reich for help against the threatened genocide.

Of course, Winston Churchill and Franklin D. Roosevelt were barking about the supposed German juggernaut moving toward a "global empire." FDR sent a telegram to the Fuehrer, demanding that Germany stay out of "Czechoslovakia." On September 28, 1938, Adolf Hitler gave his response.

Hitler's answer to President Roosevelt demonstrates conclusively that the Fuehrer was not, as typically portrayed, a maniacal madman, but was seeking, via the least confrontational path possible, to rescue his German brethren being oppressed in the Sudetenland. At the end of the Fuehrer's letter, we append the historical commentary of Siegfried Egel, the editor of *Historische Tatsachen* (#85) in which the following first appeared. . . .

Hitler's Sept. 1938 Telegram to FDR

TRANSLATED BY PETER STRAHL

ORIGINALLY FROM *HISTORISCHE TATSACHEN*, NO. 85

[TELEGRAM]
[To: Franklin D. Roosevelt]
[From: Adolf Hitler]

Your Excellency has, in your telegram, which reached me on September 26, directed an appeal to me in the name of the American people, in the interest of keeping the peace, not to break off negotiations over the dispute that has arisen in Europe, and to seek a peaceful, honest and constructive settlement of [the Sudetenland] question.

Be assured that I value indeed the noble intention upon which your comments are borne, and that I share in every respect your view about the incalculable consequences of a European war. Precisely on this account, however, I can and must reject any responsibility of the German people and their leaders if, perhaps, further developments, against all my previous efforts, should in fact lead to the outbreak of hostilities.

In order to reach a just judgment on the Sudeten German problem under consideration, it is essential to direct one's view to the events in which, ultimately, the origin of this problem and its dangers have their cause.

Hitler entering Sudetenland is met by adoring crowds. War was averted thanks to Chamberlain's deal. Rather than fight Germany in another great war to keep 3.5 million ethnic Germans under a Czech rule they despised, he agreed to their peaceful transfer to German rule. They and their ancestors had lived on this land for centuries.

The German people laid down their weapons in the year 1918, in the firm trust that the conclusion of peace with their opponents of that time would realize the principles and ideals that were solemnly announced for it by President [Woodrow] Wilson, and were just as solemnly accepted as binding by all the belligerent powers.

Never in history has the trust of a people been more humiliatingly cheated, than as happened at that time. The terms of peace forced upon the defeated nations in the accords in suburban Paris [Versailles] have fulfilled nothing of the promises given. They have created instead a regime that made the defeated nations into the pariahs of the world, deprived of all rights,[a situation] which had to be recognized as untenable by every insightful person, right from the beginning.

One of the points in which the character of the 1919 diktat most clearly revealed itself was the foundation of the Czechoslovakian state and the establishment of its borders, without regard for history or nationality. Sudetenland was also incorporated into it, although this region had always been German, and even though its inhabitants, after the destruction of the Habsburg monarchy, had unanimously declared their will for union with the German empire. Thus, the right of self-determination, which had been proclaimed by President Wilson as the most important foundation of the life of a people, was simply denied to the Sudeten Germans.

But that is not all. In the 1919 accords, certain and, according to the text, far-reaching obligations were laid upon the Czechoslovakian state with regard to [citizens of] German nationality. From the beginning, these obligations also have not been observed. The League of Nations, in the assignment given to it to ensure the fulfillment of these obligations, has failed completely. Since then, Sudetenland stands in most bitter battle for the preservation of its German culture.

It was a natural and unavoidable development that, after the restrengthening of the German Reich and after the reunion with Austria, the longing of the Sudeten Germans for the preservation of their culture and for a closer bond with Germany increased. In spite of the loyal attitude of the Sudeten German Party and its leaders, the contrasts with the Czechs became ever more intense. From day to day, it became clearer that the government in

Map shows the partitioning of the artificial nation of Czechoslovakia, 1938-39. The dark gray areas, inhabited by German speakers, went to Germany; the light area in the south went to Hungary; while the medium gray in the northwest, containing Prague, became the protectorate of Bohemia and Moravia, and the lighter gray in the southeast became an independent Slovakia under Father Josef Tiso.

Prague was not genuinely willing to make allowances for the most elementary rights of the Sudeten Germans. On the contrary, they attempted, with ever more violent methods, to bring about the Czechification of Sudetenland. It was unavoidable that these efforts led to ever-greater and more serious tensions.

The German government, in the first place, intervened in no way in this development of things and maintained its peaceful reserve even when the Czechoslovakian government, in May of this year, moved to a mobilization of its army under the completely fabricated pretext of a German concentration of troops. The rejection of a military response at that time in Germany only served, however, to strengthen the intransigence of the government in Prague. That was shown clearly by the course of the negotiations of the Sudeten German Party with the government regarding a peaceful settlement. These many negotiations produced the final proof that the Czechoslovakian government was far distant from truly grappling with the Sudeten German problem from the ground up and supplying a just solution.

In the meantime, the situation in the Czechoslovakian state, as is generally known, has become completely unbearable in the last weeks. The political persecution and economic repression thrown upon the Sudeten Germans has resulted in unutterable misery.

To characterize these circumstances, it is sufficient to point out the following:

We count, at the moment, 214,000 Sudeten German refugees, who were forced to abandon house and hearth in their ancestral homeland—and could only save themselves by crossing the German border—because they saw [in Germany] the single, last hope to escape the revolting Czech regime of violence and the bloodiest of terror. Countless dead, thousands of wounded, tens of thousands of [Sudeten Germans] detained and imprisoned, villages laid waste: these are the accusing witnesses before the world public of the outbreak of hostilities, long since carried out by the Prague government. [Y]ou, in your telegram, rightly fear speaking of the German economic life systematically destroyed for 20 years by the Czech government in the Sudeten German territory, which already carries within itself all the symptoms of disorder and collapse, which you foresee as the consequence of a war breaking out.

Those are the facts that have forced me, in my Nuremberg address of September 12, [1938] to speak out before the entire world. The outlawing of 3.5 million Germans in Czechoslovakia must come to an end. These people, if they by themselves can obtain no rights, must receive

rights and help from the German Reich.

But in order to make a last attempt to reach the goal in a peaceful way, I have made concrete proposals for a solution to the problem, in a memorandum given over to the British Prime Minister [Neville Chamberlain] on September 23, which has since been made known to the public.

After the Czechoslovakian government previously declared itself in agreement with the British and French governments that the Sudeten German area of settlement should be separated from the Czechoslovakian state and united with the German Reich, the proposals of the German memorandum have no other goal than to bring about a swift, certain and just fulfillment of that Czechoslovakian agreement.

I am of the conviction that you, Mr. President, when you picture in your mind the entire development of the Sudeten German problem from its beginnings to the present day, will recognize that the German government has lacked neither patience nor a strong desire for a peaceful agreement. It is not Germany's fault that there is a Sudeten German problem at all, or that the present untenable circumstances have developed.

The terrible fate of the human beings affected by the problem no longer permits a further deferment of its solution. The possibility of reaching a just settlement by agreement is therefore exhausted by the proposals of the German memorandum.

The decision is up to Czechoslovakia. It is not in the hands of the German government. In the hands of the Czechoslovakian government alone does the solution henceforth lie. Czechoslovakia must decide whether it wants peace or war.

(End of telegram; signed)
—Adolf Hitler

Hitler relaxes after enjoying a celebratory meal with his generals after the liberation of the ethnic Germans in Bohemia and Moravia (Sudetenland).

Happy volunteers of the Sudetendeutsches Freikorps (Sudeten German Free Corps) receive flowers and refreshments from the local population in the city of Eger.

ORIGINAL AFTERWORD FROM UDO WALENDY

Meanwhile, the ambassadors of Britain and France, once again, unambiguously had to instruct the Czech national president, Eduard Benes, to resign. Were war to break out because of his refusal, he alone would be responsible for it. Britain and France would not fight for him.

The conference in Munich on September 29, 1938, was, with the inclusion of Italy's head of state, Benito Mussolini, solely about setting a completion date for the cession of Sudetenland to the Reich and setting up working groups for the establishment and location of exact borders. This has all already been agreed upon by England, France and the Czechoslovakian Republic.

Upon return from Munich, [French Prime Minister Edouard] Daladier and Chamberlain were greeted in their capitals with jubilant ovations. The French parliament, with the exception of the Communists, approved the agreement. The English House of Commons voted approval, as well, on October 4, by a count of 369 to 150 (primarily from the Labour Party). For Winston Churchill, however, "the European balance [was] disturbed."

The president of the plenary assembly of the League of Nations—a Peruvian—declared after approval of the Munich Agreement by the League of Nations: "Chamberlain's name will today be blessed in all the homes of the Earth, for it is the name of peace." ✦

Peter Strahl is the pseudonym of a freelance German language translator for *American Free Press* and *The Barnes Review*. He is also the author of "Stroke of Luck Saves Europe," appearing in the July/August 2012 *TBR*. Please contact him through AFP or TBR, if you are interested in employing his services.

The Pounce on Prague

Czech abuses force Hitler's hand in Sudetenland

In 1938, the major powers of Europe and North America were extremely concerned about the developing situation in the artificially created state of Czechoslovakia. The Czechs had so abused the ethnically German inhabitants of Sudetenland, Hitler felt compelled to act to save his German brothers and sisters. War was seemingly avoided with the signing of the Munich Agreement in 1938, but Poland decided it too wanted a piece of Czechoslovakia, as did Hungary. In addition, the Slovaks had no desire to be part of the amalgamated state of Czechoslovakia, throwing the whole situation into chaos. Hitler, concerned about violations of the rights of many of the ethnic groups living under Czech rule, moved into Prague and organized a large portion of Czechoslovakia into a German protectorate. While this might have been a smart move militarily, the author believes Hitler lost the moral high ground by forcing Slovaks, Moravians, Ruthenians etc to be subject to German rule without concern for their political self-determination.

By Joaquin Bochaca

THREE HOURS after the signing of the Munich Agreement,[1] Poland sent an ultimatum to Czechoslovakia. It was received by the new prime minister, Dr. Emil Hacha, since Eduard Benes (pronounced "Beh-nesh") had resigned. According to this ultimatum, if in 24 hours the Czech administration, police and army had not evacuated the town of Teschen (in Czech, Cesky Tesin), the Polish army would invade the area.

The Czechs yielded immediately. That very day they abandoned Teschen, which was then annexed to Poland. The four signatory powers of the Munich Agreement—the UK, France, Germany and Italy—did not intervene. It is true that they had guaranteed the boundaries established in Munich, but such a guarantee cannot exceed the wishes of the guaranteed entity.

Smiling Germanic women of Sudetenland joyously wave to the "invading" liberators of Adolf Hitler's military.

The Prague government did not even ask to be supported against the Poles, who presented their demands in brutal fashion, as a *fait accompli*, and giving a clearly insufficient

time limit in their ultimatum. The Munich signatories understood that one cannot go against nature and that Czechoslovakia could only subsist in its new form as long as the Slovaks wanted it to.

Chamberlain and Daladier had been received enthusiastically on their return to London and Paris. Peace had been saved! Except for the influential minority of the members of the war clan, there was not a single English or French citizen who wanted to go to war to save a tyrant like Benes. A furious Churchill recounted[2] that mobs applauded Chamberlain and Daladier on their returns from Munich.

(This was certainly a depressing display of democracy to such a dapper democrat as Churchill. He had spent his life praising the benefits of democracy, only to describe contemptuously as a "vociferous mob" people who did not want to follow him to war.)

Meanwhile other "democrats," the Soviet Russians, had received the news of the Munich Agreement with holy indignation, and Chamberlain had been burned in effigy in Red Square in Moscow. Litvinov officially attended this democratic Soviet "voodoo" ceremony. As far as we know, the British Government did not file a diplomatic protest.[3] Can you imagine the outcry in the world media if, for example, Leon Blum had been burned in effigy in Berlin when the Franco- Soviet Pact was signed?

POLAND ATTACKS

The attack by Poland on Czechoslovakia was "carried out with the voraciousness of a hyena," wrote the journalist Henri De Kérillls. The attack was the death blow for the Czechoslovak state. The return of the Sudetenland to Germany meant Prague had lost 40 percent of the industry and one-third (the most industrious) of the population. However, the loss of Teschen, more importantly than its strategic or economic interest, meant that Czechoslovakia did not inspire anyone with respect.

And so, even though in Paris the attitude of Poland caused great disgust and inspired diatribes against the rulers of Warsaw, suddenly there were new, even bigger concerns. Hungary noted that, contrary to its promises contained within the agreements signed in Munich, Czechoslovakia did not grant internal administrative autonomy to its Magyar minority.

Consequently Hungary turned to the governments of the Four Great Powers urging them to compel Prague to carry out its promises.

MAYHEM IN CZECHOSLOVAKIA

The Czechoslovak state definitively collapsed on October 6, when Slovakia proclaimed its autonomy within the Czechoslovak state. Prague recognized the Slovak autonomous government, led by Father Tiso. On October 10 in Uzhorod, an autonomous Carpatho-Ukraine (Subcarpathian Ruthenia) government was formed, chaired by Andrej Brody, who was also instantly recognized by Prague. A week later, however, Brody was arrested by the Czech police. Dr. Hacha, who had replaced Benes as head of state, sent a Czech general, Leo Prchala to Bratislava, naming him a member of the Slovak government. The measure was unconstitutional. On March 10 Prague struck another blow against the autonomous regimes that its constitution guaranteed and the government of Carpatho-Ukraine was removed *en bloc*.

A day later Father Tiso, president of the autonomous government of Slovakia, was arrested along with two of his ministers. The Slovaks poured onto the streets in Bratislava in protest, and there were many dead and wounded on both sides.

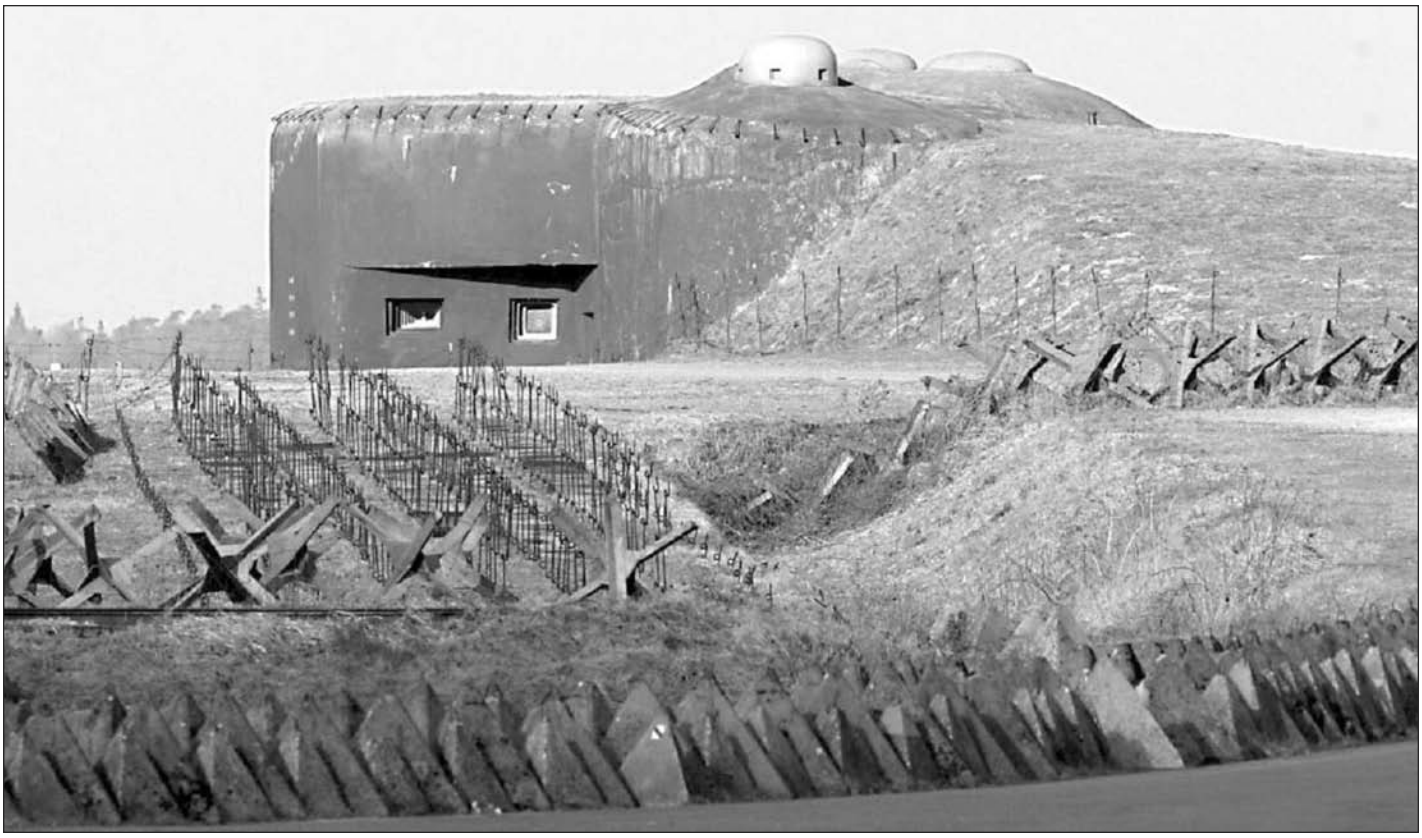
> "Under pressure from the populace, Prague released Tiso, ordering him to form a government."

Under pressure from the populace, Prague released Tiso, ordering him to form a government. He refused because Czech soldiers were occupying Slovakia and Leo Prchala was still a mandatory member of the Slovak government. Meanwhile, three Czechoslovak state central governments formed by Dr. Hacha fell within a month.

Despite representing an important segment of the population, Karmassin, leader of the German minority in Bohemia (in Prague alone there were about 200,000 Germans) was not invited to hold any position in the three governments, despite being entitled to it according to the Czechoslovak constitution.

THE FINAL COLLAPSE

Hitler interpreted all these measures by Prague as a violation of the Munich Agreement, in which he had recognized the new Czech borders upon the express condition that the Czechs would "solve the issue of national minorities by peaceful means, constitutionally and without oppression." So when, on March 14, 1939, Hungarian troops entered the regions of Ungvar and Munkacs, Berlin recognized the annexation. Two days later, the Hungarians occupied the Carpatho-Ukrainian region, immediately



A formidable, massive fort guarding Sudetenland against the Germans. Czechoslovakia built a network of border fortifications from 1935 to 1938 to prevent taking of key areas by Germany or Hungary. The total planned (and nearly all mostly completed) was 10,014 light pillboxes and 264 heavy "bunkhouses" (small forts). The facing wall of all fortifications was the thickest—reinforced concrete, covered with boulders and debris, and covered further with soil so even the largest shells would lose most of their energy before reaching concrete.

establishing an autonomous government presided over by Brody, who had been released from prison.

On March 17, Slovakia proclaimed its full independence. The Czechoslovak state had crumbled. It no longer existed. Poland too had re-mobilized and massed its troops on the Czech border. Slovakia and Ruthenia (Carpathian Ukraine) placed themselves under the protection of the Reich, i.e., they retained their full sovereignty but signed agreements with Berlin that placed them, in exchange for Germany's political and military protection, within the orbit of Germanic influence.

There followed, inevitably, border frictions between the Czechs on the one hand, and Slovaks and Poles on the other. In view of the aggravation of the situation, Dr. Hacha and his minister of Foreign Affairs Chavlkovski asked to be received by Hitler. The Fuehrer berated them for their constant breaches of the Munich Agreement in regard to national minorities and announced that early the next morning German troops would enter Bohemia and Moravia. Dr. Hacha fainted on hearing these words and had to be treated by the Fuehrer's own doctor. Upon regaining consciousness, his first action was to communicate the news to Prague and stipulate that no resistance should be offered. Dr. Hacha then signed a document in which he "put the fate of the nation and the Czech people in the hands of the Fuehrer of Germany." Hitler promised to "admit the Czech people under the protection of the Reich and guarantee it an independent development suited to its national traits."[4]

Today, historians have no doubt that the document signed by Dr. Hacha was not drafted by him. Dr. Hacha went to Berlin to get a kind of protection—and in politics protection means dependence—similar to that obtained by the Slovaks and Ruthenians. But he found himself presented with the *fait accompli* of a "protectorate," similar to that in which Morocco found itself at that time in relation to France and Spain.

Hitler was irritated, with good reason, with the Czech government, and wanted to make it pay for its depredations against ethnic Germans formerly under its protection. This was a political mistake. Attributable to Hitler? Attributable to von Ribbentrop? I believe, frankly, that it

was both, but especially, in this instance, Hitler. I find it hard to believe that Hitler himself did not draft the document signed by Hacha. For us it is very clear that Dr. Hacha was a liberal, and a liberal does not talk about "destiny" in this historical circumstance. A liberal does not refer to the nation and the people, differentiating between them. Finally, a head of state who is going to ask for protection does not faint when the "protector" announces that his troops will cross the border to ensure order.

Historian Andre-Francois Poncet, who cannot be described as a Germanophile, said:

> The Slovaks and Ruthenians had obtained the autonomy that the Czechoslovak state constitution itself permitted them. But the Czechs refused to consider them as autonomous entities. For Hitler to wipe Czechoslovakia off the map it was sufficient for him to take sides with the Slovaks and Ruthenians, and when both were under the legal protection of Berlin, the Czechs found themselves legally absolutely alone. It is therefore evident that the Munich Agreement was violated first by Prague, and not by Berlin.[5]

But, on the other hand, the Munich Agreement stated that the Four Powers undertook to consult each other to resolve issues of common interest. Hitler should, then, before admitting Slovaks and Ruthenians under his protection, have consulted with England and France. When he perceived that the Czechoslovak attitude, openly violating the Munich Agreement, was directed from London by Benes (who had exiled himself there voluntarily) and the English war clan, and from Moscow by Clement Gottwald[6], he should have contacted the English and French prime ministers. And when the Slovaks and Ruthenians placed themselves under his protection, he should have notified them that they must place themselves under the protection of London and Paris as well.

Similarly, when Poland took control of Teschen vis military means, Berlin should have prevented it. Of course London and Paris should have done the same, and yet they remained unperturbed. What would have happened if Berlin had scrupulously observed the Munich Agreement? It would have been very difficult for the English and French governments to let the situation continue to escalate, ignoring complaints by Tiso, Volozin, the Hungarians and Hitler, without losing the respect of the world. Hitler did not need to hurry, since the bulk of the Germans in the Sudetenland had been rescued from Czech control and were not in danger. But he wanted to solve the problem in his own way and the Czechoslovak state exploded. We agree with A.J.P. Taylor himself[7] that the so-called "pounce on Prague" was a political mistake.

Even though, as noted by the Fuehrer, many Germans lived in Prague and had founded the first German university there, even though Bohemia and Moravia had formed parts of German states for centuries, the fact remained that those territories could no longer be considered German lands. Until the "pounce on Prague," Hitler could present himself with all justice as a defender of the right of free yet dispossessed peoples. After the "pounce on Prague," Hitler no longer held the moral high ground.

For instance, Dr. Hacha himself appeared in Berlin, of his own free will, only to be placed under the political orbit of the Reich, with the same conditions as the Slovaks and Ukrainians. Over time, and at peace, by simple socio-political osmosis, the Czech Republic (Bohemia-Moravia) would have merged with Germany. The rush, again, was a huge psychological and political mistake.

> "One cannot talk about creating a protectorate in the heart of Europe as if it were some black tribe from Africa."

One cannot talk constantly about creating in the heart of Europe, itself, a protectorate, as if it were Berbers of the Maghreb or a black tribe from central Africa. It is understandable, however, that Hitler would be fed up with the politicians from "Chateau" Prague and not trust them. On a purely moral plane, one could even justify the famous "pounce on Prague." But on a political plane, absolutely not, and for one simple reason: Hitler did not gain anything by it and instead lost strength in his position, hitherto impregnable, as champion of peoples' right to self-determination.

It is possible, however, that the real reason Hitler moved to annex the Sudetenland, Bohemia and Moravia, turning them into protectorates, was a purely strategic evaluation of the situation. The "Czech aircraft carrier"[8] was a wedge of almost 1,000 square miles right in the midst of Germany. At the same time, given the democratic internal structure of the Czechoslovakian rump-state (Bohemia-Moravia) Hitler had no guarantee that Dr. Hacha would not soon be replaced by a follower of Benes and problems once again arise, resurrecting the threat of having a foreign nation largely contained within another nation's borders.

Indeed, the USSR rightly felt threatened by Germany.

Left, German troops occupying Sudetenland in 1938 are welcomed by the residents as liberators and heroes. In 1919, the semi-mountainous Sudetenland had been given to the new Czechoslovak Republic by the victorious Allied powers—despite the fact that it was populated mainly by ethnic Germans. Right, two Sudetenland women "heil" the troops.

The threat could materialize as a direct military attack, as a political-economic blockade and/or as assistance, directly or indirectly, to Ukrainian nationalists by Berlin. This was described in its large lines in *Mein Kampf*, and after settling the outstanding issues with the West, Germany could turn to the East. In Munich a tacit agreement had been reached: Europe for Europeans. The USSR would be left out of discussions about European issues. England and France would stay out of eastern Europe. Hungary and the new Slovakia would join the Reich in an anti-Communist political block, while Poland—whose relations with Germany were excellent and which had collaborated with the Reich in the dismemberment of Czechoslovakia—would accentuate its anti-Communist policy.

In the Central European block that was being erected against the USSR, led by Germany, Czechoslovakia was an obstacle. It was a pebble in the gears of the powerful war machine that was being forged. None of its neighbors regretted the disappearance of the artificial state, and Hitler—this time, yes—implemented the policy of *fait accompli* himself. All the generals approved. As for von Ribbentrop and von Neurath, the career diplomats, while not openly disapproving of Hitler's Czechoslovakia policy, were not so sure. In any case, Czechoslovakia had disappeared, and the USSR felt itself more than ever in quarantine.

Chamberlain, in the House of Commons, responded coolly to a question of Labour leader Clement Attlee: "The state whose borders we attempted to guarantee has collapsed from within. Therefore, the government of his Majesty does not consider itself obligated, any longer, with respect to Prague."

In other words, Hitler now had a free hand in the East: exactly what he had always wanted. ✦

ENDNOTES:

1 The Munich Agreement was a settlement permitting Nazi Germany's annexation of Czechoslovakia's areas along the country's borders mainly inhabited by ethnic Germans in the Sudetenland. The agreement was negotiated at a conference held in Munich, Germany, and signed in 1938 by the United Kingdom, France, Germany and Italy without the presence of Czechoslovakia.

2 *Winston S. Churchill: Memoirs*.

3 Archibald Maule Ramsay: *The Nameless War*.

4 Arnold Toynbee: *Hitler's Europe*.

5 *The History of the Vanquished*, Bochaca, Joaquin, Part I, p. 124.

6 Clement Gottwald, the Czechoslovakian Communist Party leader, later purged (physically liquidated) by Stalin for being a Troskyite and "cosmopolitan," i.e., Zionist.

7 A.J.P. Taylor: *The Origins of the Second World War*.

8 This expression was coined by Pierre Cot, French minister of Air: "*Tchécoslovaquie, porte-avions de la Democratie*" (Czechoslovakia, aircraft carrier of Democracy). Clemenceau, Poincare and Briand had said several times that Czechoslovakia was intended, in event of war, to serve as a base for bombing Germany. And in Memorandum 1 of the Czech Delegation to Versailles is written, without euphemisms: "The special situation of Czechoslovakia makes it, necessarily, the mortal enemy of Germany."

JOAQUIN BOCHACA, ESQ. is undoubtedly the premier Revisionist author in the Spanish-language world. Bochaca, an attorney with a hard-hitting prose, is also a literary theorist and translator of Ezra Pound from the English and Hermann Hesse from the German. He also speaks and translates French, but above all else, this Barcelona resident is a lover of Catalan and of his native Catalonia. This and other valuable articles by Mr. Bochaca have been translated by **MISS MARGARET HUFFSTICKLER,** a talented linguist versed in several European languages. She is also a gifted vocalist.

Don't Believe the Media Hype About the Iranian People

Only presidential candidate willing to visit America's alleged "Public Enemy No. 1" details his life-changing experience in Persia

TBR writer and 2012 presidential contender Merlin Miller was the only candidate for the White House who visited, or even considered visiting, Iran, alleged by the establishment and "mainstream" (controlled) media to be "the greatest threat to world peace." According to the vote counters, he received about 13,000 votes in his run for the top office of the land. While this is short of some other third-party candidates, it did gain the peace candidate considerable name recognition, which will help if he chooses to run again in 2016.

By Merlin Miller
2012 U.S. Presidential Candidate

In contemplating my recent trip to the Islamic Republic of Iran, I asked myself: "Who wants war between America and Iran?" I quickly surmised it is not the American people, nor the Iranian people, but globalists (international bankers and their multinational beneficiaries). They control Israel, the American media and most of our politicians and, by extension, America's foreign policy.

My journey to the exotic and little-understood land once known as Persia began with an invitation to "New Horizon—The First International Independent Filmmakers Festival." It was a conference and festival held in Tehran from September 2 through September 7, 2012. Filmmakers and intellectuals from around the world attended. It was one of the most stimulating experiences that I have ever had and an effective bridge between diverse cultures and perspectives—with the purpose of promoting truth, justice, liberty and peace.

This initiative was undertaken, not by America or other world-leader nations, but by a country unfairly besieged with sanctions and threats of war. My observations were in stark contrast to the perceptions of most Americans. What I experienced was a devout country with a love of God, family and nation—and an uncompromising respect for the noblest of human endeavors.

Merlin Miller, left, filmmaker and (at the time) American Third Position Party presidential candidate, recently visited Tehran to attend an independent filmmakers festival being held there. Here Iranian President Dr. Mahmoud Ahmadinejad presents Miller with a copy of *The Rubaiyat of Omar Khayyam.*

Ahmadinejad's message to candidate Merlin Miller

In the name of God, who loves human beings.
My dear brother:

I, you and all of us are pursuing truth and happiness for human beings, which is unfortunately a victim of world powers. This is a historic opportunity to undermine all inhuman relations and put an end to prejudices, which have questioned the truths and separates them, to build a new and beautiful world based on love and justice. This is certainly an achievable objective. It only needs our hands, minds and hearts to join each other.

I pray Almighty God to bless you, who love humanity and wish success for all. I hope to meet you in a better future.

(signed)
M. AHMADINEJAD
September 8, 2012

As I write this, a giant, beautiful edition of the famous book *The Rubaiyat of Omar Khayyam* lies next to me. Khayyam's wonderful poems have survived the test of time and are a testament to the normally peaceful spirit of the Persian people. This treasure was given to me by Iran's President Mahmoud Ahmadinejad. Inside its back cover, he inscribed a special message for me. [See above right for the translation of the message from Farsi to English.—Ed]

I found President Ahmadinejad to be a humble man with a firm handshake and intense, intelligent eyes. Despite his courteous and dignified bearing, he has been regularly berated, and routinely misrepresented, by a controlled Western media. Is their demonization justified, or has he been targeted as the lone political figure standing against Zionist powers?

This is my attempt to represent truth, such that the world might have a better understanding of Iran, its people and its leaders.

Iranians are similar to Europeans in appearance—beautiful people, poised and kind. Their women wear clothing that modestly covers them, but in elegant fashion and with serene faces that are usually exposed. They return smiles and are not treated as second-class citizens, as we have been conditioned to believe. In fact, they outnumber men in higher education enrollments.

There is no profanity, and women are safe on any Tehran street—any time of day or night. The influences of Western civilization have not been totally removed, but the Iranians resist the decadence of Cultural Marxism. I attribute this largely to their faith and love of family.

I was surprised to discover the Islamic faith actually honors Jesus and Christianity. However, through Zionist media control, policy dictates and other manipulations, the Christian world is incessantly convinced that Muslims are our enemies and that we should be theirs.

Muslims look with jaundiced eyes upon the outrageous media lies and perpetual assaults on their faith and culture. Hollywood's promotion of twisted films can provoke extremist reactions, and we are then led to believe Muslims are all radicals. We never question the bizarre promotion of these divisive, Zionist-inspired productions, or the actions of multinational interests in the internal affairs of sovereign Islamic nations.

Were we to look honestly at the many false portrayals, we would see remarkable similarities to how our Christian communities have also been assaulted, increasingly with contempt and disrespect, by these same Zionist and Cultural Marxist propagandists. They seek a globalist new world order—devoid of the freedom associated with independent nation-states.

As I wandered from the festival grounds to meet peo-

ple on the streets, I found them to be most helpful and without animosity—despite my obvious American nationality. I enjoyed their exotic food and came to appreciate the craftsmanship of their products. The only negative sensation I had was in witnessing the madhouse traffic situation in Tehran. A city of 15 million, it has grown faster than its infrastructure. Despite this, the city is thriving with new construction and beautiful parks and monuments—which reflect a noble and accomplished people.

The Iranians seemingly love Americans, but are rightly concerned and critical of our irrational and invasive government policies. The common response seems to be "why would your government want to attack us?"

The current condemnation of Iran is supposedly due to the possibility that they may develop nuclear weapons. We should all work for a world free from nuclear threat, but the sovereignty of nations must also be respected. Iran is signatory to the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty and has opened her facilities for inspection, declaring her interest is for energy development only. No evidence to the contrary has been shown, and Iran's supreme leader, the Ayatollah Khamenei, condemns nuclear weaponry—actually declaring a "fatwa" against them—as it is contrary to the nation's faith.

However, Israel, Iran's chief accuser (and architect, as you recall, behind the campaign to falsely accuse Saddam Hussein of possessing "weapons of mass destruction") is believed to possess over 300 nuclear weapons, maybe 400. Israel is not signatory to the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty and has no intention of sharing information or opening its facilities for inspection—yet America continues to march to Israel's fanatical war drums against others. Why is there no pressure on Israel to meet the same standards and why are we imposing sanctions against a nation that has done us no wrong? It is a preliminary act of war, and only imposed because the Israeli lobbies demand it of our lapdog politicians, who, incredibly, serve Zionist interests rather than the American people.

Iran is a strategic rival for regional hegemony in the resource-rich Middle East and has stood strong for Islamic unity. They also, courageously and most justifiably, call for an end to the Palestinian occupation—the ruthless suppression of an enslaved people, largely funded by America. There is no greater injustice than that being perpetrated against the Palestinian people.

World condemnation, through the UN, is consistently blocked by U.S. actions on the Security Council. As a result, the Non-Aligned Nations Movement is growing as an alternative to the UN. Its recent success is not generally reported in Western media, but 120 nations came together in Tehran the week before the New Horizon Film Festival—in unity and in opposition to the evils of the Israeli occupation of Palestine. The secretary general of the UN even attended, as well as observers from Russia and China. The Palestinian occupation and Israeli aggressions (including "false flag" operations against other nations) are at the root of the discontents regarding Zionism.

As President Ahmadinejad gave me copy of Khayyam's works, I gave him copy of my Western motion picture, "Jericho," and my political book *Our Vision for America*. When I asked him what messages I might convey to the American people, he indicated "truths" and "Iran's desire for peace." Through lies and evil acts, globalists and Zionists falsely portray Iran, as they seek conflict between nations. I later told him that our State Department should be meeting with Iran's leaders and not depending on the initiatives of private citizens, like me. However, I hope that he and the Iranian people take heart in the prospect that many patriotic Americans are awakening to the evils that have consumed us, even while our politicians continue to betray the otherwise good spirit and traditions of the American people. Growing numbers seek answers that might save America and truly promote world peace.

Americans do not want war, and are beginning to realize that our politicians, of both major parties, initiate these actions against the wishes of the American people—and in accord with the intrigues of international bankers and their Zionist agents. It is time we stopped them by creating alternatives in politics and in media. Iran sees the need and is taking appropriate initiatives, and so should America.

I went to Iran to promote the prospects for producing "False Flag," a critically important motion picture. I returned to America more committed than ever to produce this political thriller and, through commercial entertainment, help awaken a sleeping America. Vital truths must be revealed so that new evils are not perpetrated against the people of America and Iran, with destructive effects resonating throughout the world. I also return committed to building a viable third party, which will represent working-class Americans, rather than perpetuating a corrupt two-party system, which serves special global interests.

God willing, my answer to the courageous efforts of President Ahmadinejad is, "I also hope to meet you in a better future." ✦

Merlin Miller is a West Point graduate, U.S. Army veteran, engineer, writer, filmmaker (www.Americana-Pictures.com) and 2012 presidential candidate (www.MerlinMiller2012.com).

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The Mysterious Death of Meriwether Lewis

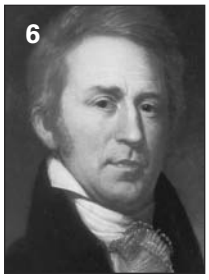
One of America's oldest mysteries surrounds the strange death of Capt. Meriwether Lewis (above), governor of Upper Louisiana Territory. Two centuries later, relatives of Lewis are having difficulty moving his remains down 80 miles of Tennessee highway from a national park to a forensic lab. Some Revisionist historians believe Lewis was murdered, not a suicide, and family members want to find out the truth. Lewis could very well have become presidential timber. About 200 descendants have petitioned the federal government to dig Lewis up, hoping modern science will exonerate this historical figure, whose legacy, they believe, was tarnished by his ambiguous death.

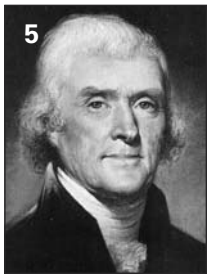
Despite establishment claims of suicide, the preponderance of the evidence seems to be that famed American explorer Meriwether Lewis was murdered. Who did it, and why? According to the book *The Suppressed History of America: The Death of Meriwether Lewis and the Mysterious Discoveries of the Lewis & Clark Expedition** by Paul Schrag and Xaviant Haze, parts of Lewis's journals are strangely missing. Were they destroyed as part of a cover-up? Did Lewis know too much? Was he getting ready to spill the beans on certain things he found during his travels—things the establishment, including the Smithsonian Institution, wanted hidden? What was it he discovered that would have warranted his murder? Was he owed money that the U.S. government didn't want to pay him? Did he have a political future—or did he, very simply, die by his own hand?

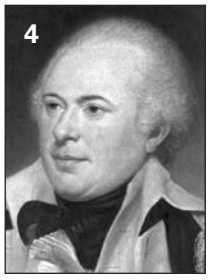
By Philip Rife

Meriwether Lewis was one of this country's first national celebrities. As half of the famous exploring team of "Lewis and Clark," he opened a window to the vast territory between the Mississippi River and the Pacific Ocean acquired from France in the Louisiana Purchase of 1803. The pair's epic three-year adventure inspired countless fellow citizens of the young republic to head westward.

In 1809, the 35-year-old Lewis was serving a new role as governor of the Louisiana Territory when he undertook a trip to the nation's capital. But he never reached Wash-







Clockwise from left: (1) Meriwether Lewis painted in American Indian regalia; (2) an epic painting of the Lewis and Clark expedition, which conquered mountains, rivers and grizzly bears to reach the western ocean; (3) Frederick Bates, who hoped to replace Lewis as governor (did he have a role in Lewis's murder?); (4) James Wilkinson (accused of selling favors and taking kickbacks as well as getting tied up in the Aaron Burr affair); (5) Thomas Jefferson, who bought the story that Lewis killed himself; (6) erstwhile Lewis partner and fellow explorer William Clark.

ington. While stopped for the night at a small inn (called Grinder's Stand, after its owner, Robert Grinder) along the Natchez Trace in Tennessee, he suffered one or more wounds that proved fatal. (There are major discrepancies in contemporary accounts regarding the number, location and type of injuries, including: whether there was/were one or two bullet wounds; if he was shot in the forehead, back of the head, under the chin, in the side, in the chest, in the stomach or in the back; and whether he had knife or razor wounds from head to toe.)

KNOWN EVENTS AT THE TIME OF THE CRIME

There's even greater disagreement about whether Lewis's wounds were self-inflicted or delivered by someone else. During the night, when the innkeeper was supposedly on a farm 20 miles away, the innkeeper's wife said

Here are two white indians: At left is blond and blue eyed Mink of the Mandan tribe of modern North Dakota (1800s), and at right, Chief Cornplanter of Connecticut, of mixed Indian and Dutch parentage (1700s).

she heard two gunshots from the direction of the separate cabin occupied by Lewis, but she waited until daylight to investigate. When she did, she reportedly found the governor lying on the floor with an apparent bullet wound in his left side. Lewis was barely alive. The woman said the only words he spoke before he died were: "I am no coward, but it is hard to die."

Most historians subscribe to the theory that Lewis committed suicide. They offer a menu of possible reasons, among them: money problems, bipolar disorder, alcoholism, syphilis, a failed romance, drug addiction (from medicine containing opiates) and clinical depression.

Lewis's traveling companion, James Neelly, broke the news to Lewis's good friend and former president, Thomas Jefferson, in a letter: "It is with extreme pain that I have to inform you of the death of his excellency Meriwether Lewis, who died on the morning of the 11th, and I am sorry to say, by suicide." Neelly later claimed that during the trip Lewis "appeared at times deranged in mind."

Jefferson evidently accepted the suicide scenario, writing: "Gov. Lewis had, from early life, been subject to hypochondriac affections. It was a constitutional disposition in all the nearer branches of the family, and was inherited by him from his father. I observed at times sensible depressions of mind." Lewis's erstwhile partner William Clark was of a similar opinion: "I fear the waight [sic] of his mind has overcome him."

> "Many believe Lewis was going to expose the massive corruption of James Wilkinson, the former governor."

Crewmen on the boat Lewis used for the first leg of his final trip supposedly reported he had attempted suicide twice while aboard. However, a letter attributed to the commander of the military outpost where the boat landed that described Lewis as suicidal has been declared a forgery by modern handwriting experts.

There are several indications Lewis had been shot by someone else. There was general agreement that there were no powder burns on his body, as would be expected if the fatal shot had been fired from close enough range for him to have held the weapon. By some accounts, the only firearm found in the death room was a rifle standing in a corner. Examination by other guests revealed it hadn't been fired recently. There was reportedly no sign of the two pistols Lewis had been carrying.

A coroner's jury returned a verdict of "death by suicide." However, the jury foreman later said: "The jury were cowards and were afraid to bring a verdict of murder, which they knew was what they should have done. Someone said that the murderers had Indian blood in their veins, and they were afraid they would meet a similar fate."

Finally, a doctor who examined Lewis's remains in 1848, when they were re-interred under a memorial near the death scene, concluded, "He died by the hands of an assassin."

If Meriwether Lewis's death wasn't a suicide, who might have had a motive for killing him? Several suspects have been put forward over the years.

One possibility is that Lewis was shot resisting a robber. The Old Natchez Trace—which runs from Natchez, Mississippi to Nashville, Tennessee—was notorious as a hunting ground for highwaymen. (Its nickname was the Devil's Backbone.) Lewis was known to have been carrying $200 when he left for Washington (a small fortune in those days). Only 25 cents was found on his body. In addition, a gold watch he had with him on the trip reportedly later turned up in Louisiana.

Another possible motive may lie in the reason for his trip to Washington. In a letter to his famous travel companion William Clark, Lewis described the anti-corruption measures he planned to implement in the territory he governed: "It is my wish that every person who holds an appointment of profit or honor in that territory, and against whom sufficient proof of the infection of Burrism can be adduced, should be immediately dismissed from office without partiality, favor or affection, as I can never make any terms with traitors."

Lewis was taking official and private papers to a committee of Congress investigating misconduct by the individual he had replaced as governor of the Louisiana Territory, a man named James Wilkinson. Wilkinson stood accused of abusing his office by selling favors and taking kickbacks. Lewis had also learned of Wilkinson's involvement in a scheme with former Vice President Aaron Burr to set up an independent nation in what is now Kentucky and ally it with Spain. When details of the plan became known, Wilkinson turned on Burr, who was arrested and tried for treason. (Burr was eventually acquitted.)

Lewis may also have learned that Wilkinson had been spying for Spain for more than 20 years. (Among other things, Wilkinson provided the Spanish government with copies of Lewis and Clark's confidential reports of their explorations.)

Besides Wilkinson himself, a number of his corrupt underlings when he was governor (some of whom con-

tinued to serve under Lewis) may have feared exposure and punishment. These include James Neelly, who was traveling to Washington with Lewis. At the time of Lewis's death, Neelly was supposedly some 50 miles back on the trail rounding up two packhorses that had gotten loose and strayed off.

Frederick Bates, another Wilkinson ally who was an assistant to Lewis, hoped to replace Lewis as governor. He wasn't along on the fatal trip, but a letter to Bates from his sister after Lewis's death has led some to wonder if he may have hired someone to kill Lewis: "I lament his death on your account, thinking it might involve you in difficulty."

It may just have been coincidental, but two years after Lewis's death, the owner of the inn where the governor died purchased property said to have cost considerably more than his income as an innkeeper would seem to justify. Robert Grinder was charged with Lewis's murder before a grand jury, but the case was dismissed for lack of evidence.

In light of all the inconsistencies surrounding Lewis's death, his descendants petitioned the National Park Service twice to allow his remains to be exhumed for modern forensic analysis. Both requests were denied. A third request is currently being weighed by the Park Service.

Said one Lewis descendant (a retired U.S. Air Force colonel): "If I had to vote now, I'd vote it was murder. But the evidence is circumstantial. That's why an exhumation and examination is so important." ✦

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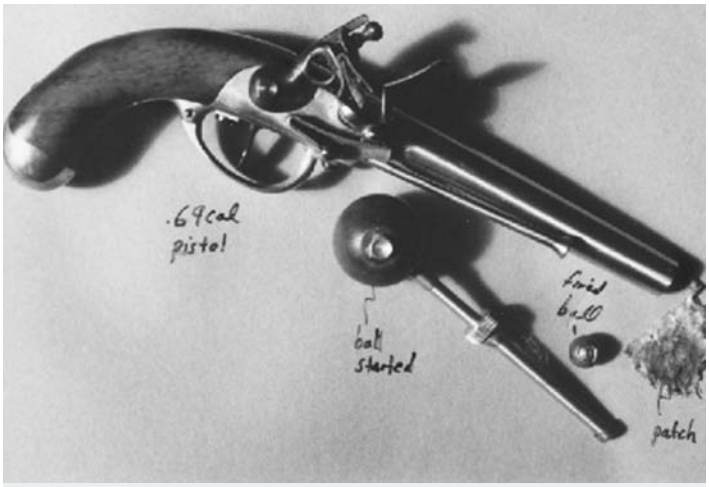
*For more on the subject, TBR recommends *The Murder of Meriwether Lewis & the Mysterious Discoveries of the Lewis & Clark Expedition* (softcover, 163 pages, ***$17*** plus $4 S&H inside the U.S.) from AFP, 645 Pennsylvania Avenue SE, #100, Washington, D.C. 20003. Call 1-888-699-NEWS toll free to charge. See also at www.americanfreepress.net.

PHILIP RIFE is the author of *The Pariah Files: 25 Dark Secrets You're Not Supposed to Know—Surprising Facts About 22 Famous Deaths*, *Premature Burials: Famous and Infamous People Who Cheated Death and Hoodwinked History* and more.



Unanswered Questions . . .

The suicide theory of Meriwether Lewis's death was accepted by Thomas Jefferson and William Clark and is the version accepted by most historians. But was his 1809 death by "Arkancide"? The story goes that the explorer died of two pistol shots, although allegedly he was also cut up with a razor. The firearm, or firearms, used was or were of the horse pistol type, shown above, which had to be laboriously loaded using a ramrod. It is not clear if the 35-year-old explorer had more than one pistol. If there was only one pistol, clearly suicide would be out of the question. Even if there were two guns, the suicide story is dubious. One gunshot was to the head and another was to the chest. One account from the landlady of the inn (Mrs. Grinder) was that Lewis called out to her to help heal his wounds. Unfortunately she told three contradictory tales. She stated at one point that she heard two or three gunshots. The "death cabin," called Grinder's Stand, is shown above, in its recreated state as a tourist attraction. One thing is for sure: Lewis had powerful enemies.

A Historical Paradox: Women in Sparta & Athens

Surprisingly to some, women in Sparta were treated much better than in Athens. Did this "women's lib," if we can so call it, lead to the decline and fall of Sparta, despite the vaunted bravery of its warriors? The author leaves the question open, but our own opinion is that perpetual war, leading to the loss of "the flower of Sparta's young men," and an invidious caste system, were the real causes of the downfall.

By Matthew Raphael Johnson, Ph.D.

In Sparta, the strongly statist and militarist organization of the society led (strange as it seems) directly to the equal, if not superior, treatment of women in every area of importance. On the other hand, Athens treated its women virtually as slaves.

Likely the most systematic treatment of the subject of Spartan women is a 2002 work of the same name by Sarah Pomeroy. Her book deals with the equality of Spartan women with men, and their superiority in certain areas. Pomeroy believes Spartan coeds had an equal education with the men, dealing with the same subjects and ideas. Women trained with the men in the basic public gymnastics so important to this militaristic society, exercising in the nude together. Sparta was the only Greek polity that legislated that females were to be educated and do gymnastics with males, on an equal footing.

Pomeroy holds that one of the bases of this equality was that women married later in life than elsewhere in Greece. This time lag before marriage meant women could spend more time on their studies before the responsibilities of married life. For Spartan women, the average age of marriage was likely around 20 (Pomeroy 7).

The Spartan state could be called a service state. It was a completely mobilized military society constantly fighting with Persia, Athens or even its colonial population. Hence, it is not surprising that the virtues of loyalty, strength and courage were central in the Spartan population. In the Spartan case, the question of "eugenics" became important. Unscientific attempts at breeding powerful male soldiers meant the women who bore them supposedly needed to be powerful, which became the true basis for female domination in many spheres of life (Pomeroy 34-5).

The ideal mother of Spartan soldiers was to be in good physical shape, intelligent and aggressive. These qualities were believed to pass on to the offspring.

But the state and army were the totality of Spartan political consciousness. Everyone served. The fact that all Spartan citizens needed to serve the state acted as a sort of leveler.

Women needed to be strong. But this strength meant women needed to partake in the same virtues of honor and strength that the men had. The strenuous exercises of the Spartan women developed their famed muscular bodies.

In the economic sphere, Aristotle writes that the Spartan women were superior in nearly every respect, but especially in property. Several ancient sources hold that women controlled the real estate of Sparta, as much as two-thirds of it (Cartledge, 137).

There are several reasons behind this: First, as many writers have noted, Spartan society nearly always had a shortage of men, because of the constant warfare and the practice of eliminating all non-perfect newborn males (but never the females). As a result, the competition for strong and intelligent women was often intense, giving

"With it or on it." You've heard Spartan mothers said this while giving their sons shields before their first battle. "With it" meant a victorious hero had returned. "On it" mean her son was a fallen hero. And if her son returned without his shield, it meant he had lost the shield running from the enemy, and thus he was a coward. Plutarch is the source of this story, in his *Moralia*. The painting above is by Jean-Jacques-Francois Le Barbier (1738-1826), currently in the Portland Art Museum.

women tremendous leverage. Since bachelorhood was illegal and, regardless, looked upon as shame, women had an even greater advantage (Cartledge 146).

Sharing a woman (polyandry) was common, so long as it led to the woman eventually becoming pregnant. It has been theorized that women married to older men ordinarily, and with the support of her older husband and the state, also had relations with younger, stronger men for the sake of the Spartan eugenics program. [Polyandry seems to have been the human norm in prehistoric times.—Ed.]

But since the state was in charge of such reproduction and mandated eugenically friendly relations, even the basic life of the family was something that was controlled by the state, not by the husband. Even more, this also means, since the young males were raised by the army for the sake of military service, even the upbringing of children was not really a family affair. Hence, the man of the house had little power indeed, especially if beyond military age. The Spartan state, it seems, removed all the traditional buttresses for male power in the home through its obsession with unity and martial skill.

But as the wars wore on, with heavy casualties, the proportion of males in the population declined steadily. Since Spartan women could hold and control property, the high rate of male attrition led to an economic matriarchy that was commented upon throughout the Greek world, starting around 490 B.C. (Cartledge 147-8). The very fact that the men were usually in the soldiers' mess throughout their young years (up to age 30), meant women were alone and, hence, in full control of the household.

Powell's 1997 work on the Greek world repeats many of the above facts. It is Powell that has made the case that it was the male dominance in the military that led to female dominance in the economy (Powell 230).

ATHENIAN WOMEN

The condition of Athenian women is the polar opposite of Spartan women. But the reasons for this are curious. Athenian women have been consistently portrayed as being in constant servitude, not too far removed from slavery (Savage 22). In fact, Savage himself holds that the increase in female bondage in Athens is a result of a reaction against the highly liberated women of Sparta. As Athens sought to differentiate itself from its powerful southern rival, it portrayed Spartan women as domineering, an oversexed, power-hungry tribe of human beings. Women, the Athenian men said, were protected rather than enslaved in Athens (Savage 23). Athenians sought to portray Spartan women as a licentious group whose desire for power would eventually upset the Spartan state itself.

The testimony of Athenian women in court was not admissible except in murder cases. The vast majority of women were not educated and had little contact with other people.

Nevertheless, Athenians thought this regime was protective, rather than dominating, over women (Just 28). It should be noted that some recent research has suggested that this tyranny was mitigated far more than the average writer seems to think, and that women did have political and legal rights far beyond what Just says (cf. esp. Rotroff *et al.*, 2006; she argues that recent pottery finds show women very active in the agora [market or gathering place], esp. 9-12).

"But the basic ideology of woman created by the Athenian male kept Athenian women in subjugation."

This does not answer the question as to the servitude of women, since Athenian men were also warriors, sometimes in the field for months at a stretch.

What is the difference here? There are two ways to approach it. First, the nature of democracy itself. This is important. As the old aristocracy gave way to the democratic polis, the idea of oration and discussion became dominant. But this, in turn, means that the values of reason, balance and even asceticism become paramount. The Athenian mind did not believe that this was the domain of woman (Just 163).

The "social contract" in Sparta seems to be that women can run the economy so long as the men run the military—hence creating an equality. If women were so considered in Athens, they too would be invited to the agora. So the question has still not been answered.

An answer might come from Eliza Gamble. She holds that the distinction in treatment derives from the racial background of the women themselves. Gamble holds that the women of ancient Athens were basically imported from Asia by the Ionians of Attica (who left their land without women [Gamble 319]). Therefore, the racial distinction is what leads to the seclusion of women, since the tradition was that these women were basically war booty, sex slaves who were to serve the needs of the man. Hence, even the old aristocracy was radically misogynistic, since these women, racially, were not Greeks at root, and hence, could be exploited (Gamble 320). She writes:

> As these women were foreigners they were entitled to little or no respect from their captors. However, as they were to become the mothers of Greek citizens, they must necessarily be "protected," or in other words, must be kept in seclusion. (319)

Therefore, unlike the Spartans, these Atticans, or Ionians who left Attica in search of conquest, left without women and hence, when attacking the Carians, destroyed the male population and took the women as slaves, who were to create Greek citizens. The compromise solution was to seclude the women as protection. This, in other words, was the basis of the ideology that led to women being in servitude (Gamble 319).

This compromise that is laid out by Gamble is further described in the four major classes of women that the invaders created. First, and the only free woman, was the wife. They were only procreators with no social role whatever. They were to be "protected" solely on the basis of being the mothers of Greek children. Under them were the flute players, the musicians and dancing girls, who had both a religious and social significance. They were prostituted after the performance, in which they were to be as provocative as possible. Under them were the concubines, and under them, various classes of slaves who existed solely to please men with their bodies. Other than the wife, all classes of women were officially slaves (Gamble 324-7).

But the basic ideology of woman created by the Athenian male is the mental construct that kept the women in subjection. Roger Just, in his chapter "Attributes of Woman," presents the central ideological understanding of the sexes in Athens. The gendered differences in Athens were, naturally, understood in couplets: The male is strong, the female is weak, and so on. The basic

couplets were just/vindictive, rational/irrational, logical/illogical, quiet/talkative, brave/cowardly, ascetic/gluttonous. These couplets sought to justify the subjugation of women in Athens (Just 162-3).

The basic idea behind these couplets is that the woman was seen as a being (not an individual) who could not control her appetite. Therefore, the purpose of seclusion was to protect women not so much from other men, but from themselves and temptation. Since women can't shut up, as the Athenians apparently believed, their social engagements needed to be curtailed. Since they can't stop drinking, they needed to be kept from wine. Even the social life of the home was off-limits to women, as they were not permitted to entertain during social functions at their own home (Savage 30). Women were not rational, or so the Athenians believed and, hence, had no control over their own appetite. Therefore they could not be permitted a social role, nor could they engage in political discussion.

One question that does not arise in the basic literature is the question of military service. One might hold that since the political discussion was often over warfare (since Athens was constantly at war) and women did not serve in the army, then having them make decisions about wars in which they will not fight is unjust. This does alter the picture a bit: The basic Athenian idea was that the assembly of all males should decide on all peace and war. Since those making the decisions would be those who do the fighting, the assembly was eminently just. But since women are not militaristic, they have no right to take part in the assembly and, hence, cannot judge on questions of peace and war. Hence, it might not be the inherent "irrationality" of women that Just thinks is at the center of her political exclusion, but the issues of military readiness, which even the Spartans did not extend to women. ✦

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Sparta had versions of games for adult male athletes and for boys, but also a special competition was held for unmarried women in Olympia (in honor of the goddess Hera), organized by women and consisting of three sprint races. The women wore a short dress, as seen here. The prize was a wreath of wild olive as well as the right to dedicate a tablet depicting themselves at the temple of Hera. According to legend, upon the death of Damophon, tyrant of Pisa, Greece, because the people of Elis had been oppressed by him, 16 women were selected from the 16 cities inhabited at the time in the territories of Elis and Pisa to work out the differences between the two kingdoms. After the women succeeded in bringing about reconciliation between the Eleans and Pisans, they proceeded to organize the Herarian Games.

Henry Ford II:
The Man Who Wrecked Detroit

Detroit, once the heart of Michigan's economy and a regional competitor to Chicago for the center of Midwestern business, is a failed city. The "Motor City" has been in steady decline for the past five decades—decline that is terminating with the bulldozing, not just of abandoned homes and offices, but also the city streets and utility infrastructure. Most of the "credit" for this disaster can be attributed to the grandson of the man who first made the city great—and his "advisors."

By William White

As the black proportion of Detroit's population grew, the city degenerated into a neo-Africa and reached a tipping point from which it could not recover. Now it is 82.7% black. Blacks' suicidal social ethics and genetic propensity for disease have sent the city's overall population spiraling into decline.

But Detroit didn't have to die—it was driven to death by the Communist, one-world politics of Henry Ford II, founder of American "affirmative action."

HENRY FORD THE FIRST

Henry Ford (I), the grandfather of the man who destroyed Detroit, was one of the men who built it into a great city. Born July 30, 1863, Ford I was 40 when he founded Ford Motor Co.—his third attempt at a car company, the first, the Detroit Automobile Co., having failed, and the second, the Henry Ford Co., having forced Ford out. Within 20 years, mostly through the strength of his Model T "Tin Lizzie," Ford I became the wealthiest man in America—America's first billionaire. But Ford was a complex man, born in a populist milieu, and naturally drawn toward socialism—though without the political refinement to discern its national and international variants. Ford I was also a 33rd-degree Freemason, who often had trouble distinguishing his friends from foes.

Ford I pioneered workers' rights in Detroit, implementing an eight-hour workday, paying five gold dollars a day—twice the average wage—long before unions had the strength to demand concessions. He cared about his workers, creating a sociological department which guided his employees—among other tasks—in paying their debts off, something Ford I felt was paramount to success. Ford I opposed Wall Street, New York and war—usually—and felt strongly about the American farmer. Yet his early politics were naive.

In 1917, Ford I got his first taste of the Jew, in the person of Rosika Schwimmer, a Communist and con woman who dragged him into a "Peace Ship" proposal—which introduced Ford to radicalism and the Jewish nature of Europe's red undercurrent. That, and the brutality of Soviet bolshevism, turned Ford against Jewish power—a stance he maintained publicly, through *The Dearborn Independent*, until a lawsuit, brought by a Jewish Communist and backed by major American Jewish groups, shut Ford's paper down.

Yet Ford *pere* never grasped the Negro question. Brought up in a nearly all-white environment, Ford knew one Negro in his youth, and used that relationship as a rose-colored prism through which he viewed race. Ford ran a segregated shop—at a time when most businesses

In 1978, Henry Ford II, grandson of Ford founder Henry Ford, fired then-president Lee Iacocca in 1978, after spending $1.5 million investigating his private life. Henry Ford II had promoted the brash Iacocca to president in 1970, after two decades of work at Ford that included shepherding the Ford Mustang into creation. But the two clashed fiercely, with Ford often using the phrase "my name is on the building" in arguments. Iacocca would write afterward that Ford's words to him upon his firing were a curt "sometimes you just don't like somebody." Iacocca moved on to save Chrysler a year later, and soon became an international business celebrity. Iacocca took with him a few key ideas, one of which was for a smaller, "garageable" van that became the minivan.

did not hire Negroes at all—and used Negroes as thugs against Jewish-led "labor" organizations. These tactics often backfired—once, Negro strike breakers all got drunk in the Ford factory and began crashing the cars—but Ford was committed to a policy of non-discrimination. His grandson would take this to an extreme.

THE FORD FOUNDATION

Franklin D. Roosevelt implemented a confiscatory inheritance tax that would have seized over $360 million of Ford's wealth upon his death. To combat this, Ford I set up a charitable trust, the Ford Foundation, and divided his company into two classes of shares—A and B—96% of which went to this Ford Foundation upon Ford I's death.

Ford's son, Edsel (1893-1943), predeceased him, so, upon Henry Ford's death, the Ford Foundation came under the control of Henry Ford II (1917-1987), his grandson. Ford II immediately appointed two Soviet-backed academics, Paul Hoffman and Robert Hutchins, to the management of 95% of his father's assets—assets they immediately turned over—against the express wishes of Henry Ford I—to Wall Street and the New York Stock Exchange. The two then used the newfound wealth to back Soviet initiatives and client organizations in the Third World.

Amid a storm of protest, Henry Ford II terminated Hoffman and Hutchins in 1953—but he never denounced their politics, and the Ford Foundation, despite taking a lower key, remained a subversive organization, became active with the UN, and continued to finance, if not a revolutionary agenda, a progressively socialist one.

HENRY FORD II

Henry Ford II was a very different man from his grandfather. Ford I had been a teetotaler and prohibitionist who married once, stayed married, even after a medical accident made his wife infertile, and who pursued a modest and healthy lifestyle. His grandson, Ford II, though, had hated Ford I, blaming the elder for Ford II's father Edsel's premature death—from stomach cancer, possibly a result

of ulcers made extreme through stress. And Ford II was the opposite of Ford I—he was a drunkard, a glutton and womanizer who converted to Catholicism to spite his grandfather and associated with Jews for the same reason. It was these associations that led the younger Henry Ford to destroy the city his grandfather built.

DEATH OF DETROIT

Henry Ford I built Detroit through his proper treatment of working people. By offering higher wages and a shorter day, Ford I attracted thousands to Detroit who were just hoping to have a job in his factory. One of the first uses Ford I found for his "Service Department"—his hired thugs—was to control the crowds that would riot when 15,000 people from around the United States wanted 5,000 jobs. And Ford I, through his non-discriminatory policies, brought the Negro to the once peaceful shores of his homeland. Henry II, through affirmative action, would drive nearly the entire white population out of that city, leaving it an abandoned ruin today.

Race riots in Detroit began when Ossian Sweet, a Negro, brought his family and nine or more armed Negro men into his newly purchased house in a white area of Detroit. Sweet and his thugs provoked a confrontation and shot a white man who, all admitted, was just sitting on his porch. And, through political manipulations by the Soviet-backed American Communist movement, Sweet and his thugs were acquitted.

The next major riot was in 1943, when a black mob murdered eight white workers, causing white communities to organize self-defense committees, which entered black neighborhoods and opened fire on black crowds, killing 25 and wounding over 1,000 Negro insurgents. In response, several suburbs, including Dearborn Heights, elected segregationist mayors and barred blacks from owning property in their city limits. These suburbs provided a real alternative to Detroit's white workers, and a movement out began.

In 1967, another wave of riots began—43 were killed, 347 were shot or seriously injured, and tanks and troop carriers were deployed in city streets. Henry II blamed capitalism and the white man.

Shortly after the riots, Ford II promoted Levi Jackson, a Ford employee, to be America's first "diversity consultant." Jackson blamed Ford—for demanding employees take written tests and not hiring blacks with criminal records. Further, Jackson believed Ford should set aside jobs and open recruiting centers that would only be available to illiterate black men with criminal records. Ford II agreed. Recruiting centers opened, 7,000 illiterate black criminals were hired, and the Ford plant, almost overnight, became a center of drug dealing, drunkenness and assaults. Two thousand eight hundred of the newly hired blacks didn't show up for work at all.

But Ford II carried on. As he divorced wives and dumped mistresses, and his 18-year-old daughter began dating men 30 and 40 years her senior (seeking a father image), Ford II went into the ghettoes, meeting with Black Panthers and Soviet-financed revolutionaries. When Albert Cleage, a local radical pastor, painted the Virgin Mary black and called his church the "Shrine of the Black Madonna," Henry Ford II spent three hours in the man's basement and came out spouting black power rhetoric.

The construction of the so-called Renaissance Center was the culmination of Ford II's racism. Lured into this $457 million project by two Jews he had befriended to spite his grandfather's memory—Max Fisher and Alfred Taubman—Ford was forced into default on this last-ditch effort to attract jobs to Detroit's putrid ghettoes. In a mere 20 years, 1959-1979, Detroit went from 25% to 75% black, peaking at 96% black a decade later. In that time, Ford II's money and influence destroyed Detroit's white communities and wrecked the city his grandpa built.

"Ford II's money and influence destroyed Detroit's white communities and wrecked the city Ford I built."

CONCLUSION

Republicans are fond of saying Detroit is 96% Democrat—as if there were a difference in the two parties. The truth is that Detroit failed because white people abandoned it—and whites abandoned it because their own leading citizens, like Henry Ford II, sided with black and Jewish Communist radicals rather than their own working class. Why? Because younger Ford was angry at his grandfather and because he was a drunkard and glutton who put his own feelings—his personal pleasures and pains—above the interests of his race. ✦

William White is the author of *The Centuries of Revolution: Communism, Zionism, Democracy*. The book is available from TBR Book Club for $25 plus $5 S&H inside U.S. See page 64. Bill is currently a prisoner in the U.S. federal gulag for free speech crimes.

THE MYSTERIOUS STONE FACES OF MARKAWASI, PERU

A plateau in Peru, east of Lima, is filled with strange rock formations that appear not to be natural. Were they carved by an unknown pre-Inca civilization? Some have suggested these enigmatic figures may be artifacts of the oldest civilization on Earth and prove South American contact with ancient Egypt.

Above, a portion of the Markawasi "Stone Forest." According to researcher Peter Schneider: "Markawasi defies all previously-known timelines and, if not one of the oldest, it is, without doubt, one of the most curious and extraordinary of all places on the planet."

By Marc Roland

Fifty miles northeast from the modern city of Lima, stands a desolate plateau in remote central Peru. One mile across and less than two miles long, its flat top is populated by human and animal forms frozen in stone on a colossal scale, ranging from 10 to 30 feet high. They represent full-faced human heads, some of them seemingly wearing bizarre turbans or caps, and animals, such as dogs—all of them randomly scattered, in no apparent order or deliberate arrangement. And each one shows varying degrees of severe erosion, perhaps indicating their deep antiquity.

But these same weathering forces on the rocky outcroppings may have been responsible for their appearance: Were these figures actually made by men long ago, or were they fortuitously formed by nature? Are they statues or apophenia? These are some of the questions filmmaker Bill Cote poses in his latest DVD: *The Mysterious Stone Monuments of Markawasi, Peru*.

Markawasi, in Quechua, an Inca family of languages still spoken throughout the Andes, means "Road in the Sky," an apparent reference to the plateau's 12,500-foot elevation. (Quechua speakers refer to Quechua by the endonym Runasimi or Runa Simi or "people speech".) Aymara, a possibly related language, is also spoken in the area. It was here that Cote brought his cameras to document the strange structures, and, in so doing, created a fully professional production, as original as it is intriguing. For example, his employment of time-lapse photography to capture the lengthening or foreshortening of shadows probably brings the figures to life more effectively than even a personal visit might provide. He also outlines the features to deftly highlight their alleged identities, without distorting them—a useful technique, because some of the supposed "heads" or "animals" are otherwise difficult to discern.

Cote offers a well-balanced presentation, allowing viewers to make up their own minds about this undeniably evocative location, regardless of its real origins. That Markawasi, alone, of all other plateaus throughout the entire region, possesses this remarkable collection of structures underscores their artificial creation, to some investigators. The figures first came to the attention of the outside world as recently as 1952, when Peruvian archeologist Daniel Ruzo (1900-93) began his eight-year-long research of the "Road in

the Sky" after seeing an earlier, black-and-white photograph of the so-called "Head of Humanity." It is the site's largest effigy, the supposed depiction of a Caucasian man or woman facing opposite from a Semitic profile, with the addition of a smaller skull, perhaps Negroid. These themes—so utterly removed from pre-Columbian Peru—add immeasurably to the site's controversy.

But they are by no means unique. Cote shows us what appears to be a *moai*, as the great monoliths of far-off Rapa-nui are known to Pacific Ocean Easter Islanders. Another "statue" resembles Taurt, ancient Egyptian goddess of childbirth, signified by a standing hippopotamus. In Nile Valley temple art, "the Great Lady" was occasionally portrayed with Sobek, the death-god, at her back, just as the two appear at Markawasi.

Cote's computer graphics go on to match up one half of King Tutankhamen's head with the other half of a similarly pharaonic face on the Peruvian outcropping. Hardly less anomalous than these cultural comparisons are the seeming depictions at the "Road in the Sky" of an elephant (pachyderms died out in South America no sooner than 10,000 years ago), a horse (an animal first introduced by 16th-century Spanish Conquistadors), plus an African lion and rhinoceros. Yet more out of place and disturbing is the representation at Markawasi of Amphichelydia, a suborder of giant turtles extinct for at least 30 million years.

> "If just a few such figures adorned the plateau, we might be inclined to dismiss their lookalike shapes."

If just a few such figures adorned the plateau, we might be inclined to dismiss their lookalike shapes as the haphazard handiwork of wind and rain at work with rock and time. But to find so many—allegedly, more than 200—in one place, and one place only, should give us pause.

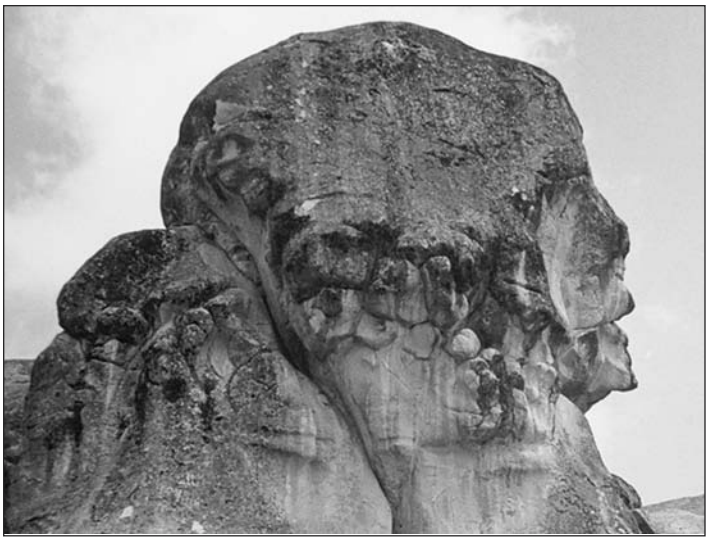
That was the impetus for inviting Boston University geologist Robert Schoch to Markawasi. His expert opinion was enlisted to determine once and for all if the Peruvian structures were manmade or entirely the results of erosion. Sadly, he demurred from providing a decision one way or another, leaving viewers no less uncertain than before his arrival. Schoch avows on camera that any question of the structures' cultural or natural origins seemed to him immaterial, an unusual determination for a professional geologist that must have disappointed his hosts, who went to so much trouble and expense for his personal participation. More enlightening was the on-site research of Peruvian archeologist Dr. Marino Sanchez, director of archeology at the better-known Inca stronghold of Machu Picchu, who points out that the fantastic shapes are not alone on the plateau. Nearby are ancient stone ruins, including irrigation canals and several "chullpas."

Chullpas are pre-Incan mortuary towers built around A.D. 800 and similarly found at the shores of Bolivia's and Peru's Lake Titicaca. While their period does not necessarily coincide with the possible creation of the Markawasi figures, it does show the area was inhabited at least 12 centuries ago. The very existence of these ruins does suggest, however, that either some pre-Incan people did in fact sculpt the human and animal forms, or that visitors were drawn during ancient times to the plateau-top for the same cause that attracts modern researchers; namely, the evocative shapes, even if they were created by the processes of erosion. Even today, native Peruvians revere *huacas*, undeniably natural configurations of trees or rocks that differ in appearance and stand out from the rest of the local environment. If the presence of chullpas implies that the site may have been a necropolis, then the colossal heads may represent memorials to the honored dead, as inferred by its very name: the "Road in the Sky"; i.e., the road to heaven.

In any case, no one has been able to prove the Markawasi effigies were sculpted hundreds or thousands of years ago by prehistoric Peruvians conversant with not only dynastic Egyptian and Easter Island cultures, but African and even long-extinct animals, or entirely the product of overactive human imagination hard-wired to discern recognizable "patterns" in natural surroundings. In either case, Bill Cote's documentary takes us as far as we can go in the early 21st century toward understanding this monumental enigma. His production team, *BCVideo*, in New York, won an Emmy Award 20 years ago for *The Mystery of the Sphinx*, which aired on NBC Television, where it was seen by more than 40 million viewers. His latest effort is no less deserving of recognition.

The Mysterious Stone Monuments of Markawasi, Peru is a two-DVD set, with a total running time of 183 minutes ($24.95 plus $6.50 S&H) from BCVideo, Inc., 152 West 25th Street, New York, NY 10001. ✦

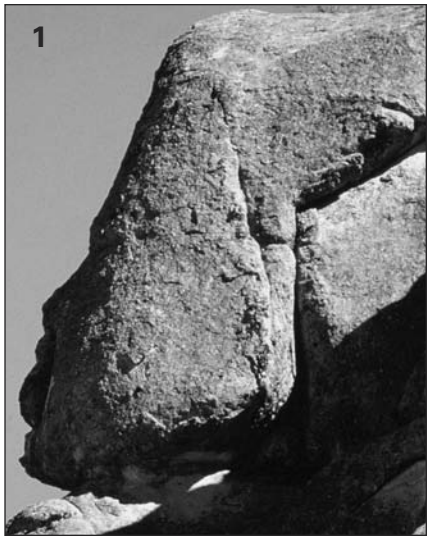
Marc Roland is a self-educated expert on World War II and ancient European cultures but is equally at home writing on American history and prehistory. He is also a prolific book and music reviewer for the PzG, Inc. website (www.pzg.biz) and other politically incorrect publishers and CD producers in the U.S. and overseas. He lives near Madison, Wisconsin. Roland has seen many of his articles published in the pages of The Barnes Review over the last several years.

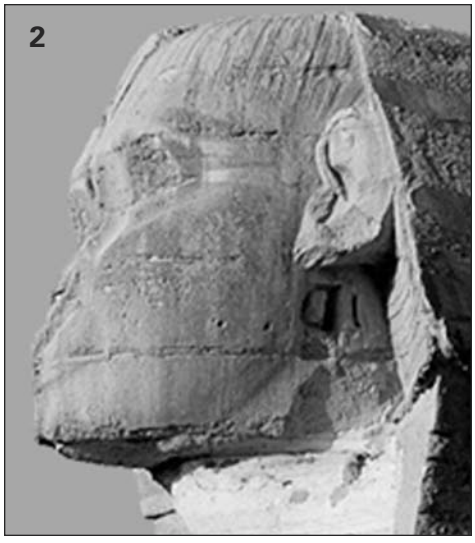


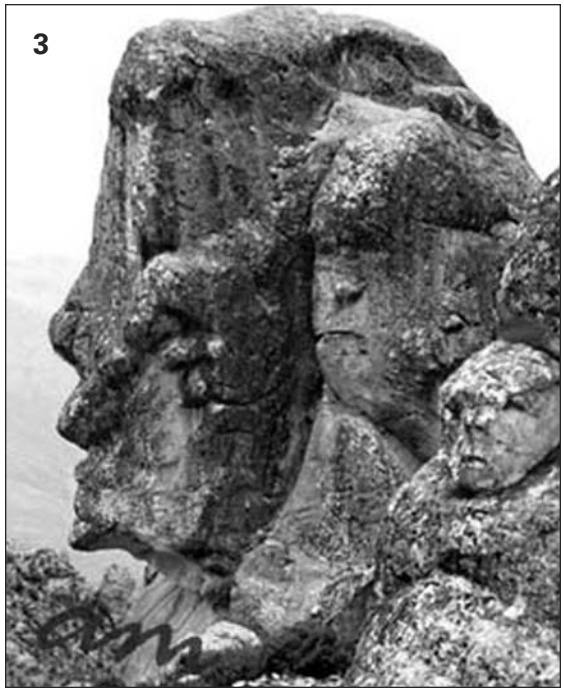
STONE FACES OF MARKAWASI

Left, most people can easily see a "stone face" looking to the right here, and a second face, with a large nose and full beard, facing left. Some have claimed to see as many as eight faces in this outcropping alone. Markawasi is a small plateau, two miles by a half mile, above the town of San Pedro de Casta, 50 miles northeast of Lima, Peru. Some claim this is the abode of monumental stone sculptures dating back possibly tens of thousands of years. Depicted are people of different races and animals from other continents. Was an incredibly ancient civilization responsible for carving them? Pedro Astete (1871-1940) called this culture the Masma.

(1) An outcropping at Markawasi is said by some to resemble the profile of the Great Sphinx of Egypt. (2) A photograph of Egypt's Great Sphinx is shown for comparison purposes. (3) At least three faces are visible here, of different sizes. It is hard to believe that all three rock formations could have been weathered by nature in such a fashion. (4) Researcher Peter E. Schneider interprets this as a Markawasi bas relief of an Egyptian princess, facing left, with a ponytail or chignon on the right and a very long neck. Its resemblance to some Egyptian bas reliefs is astonishing.







Israelis Ramp Up Attacks Against Christian Holy Sites

By Peter Strahl

The Zionist state of Israel has always persecuted Christians in the Holy Land. The wanton destruction of churches, lives and property has been nearly continuous and can only be called genocidal. Nearly daily reports from occupied Palestine demonstrate that the savagery has increased dramatically in the last few years, especially since Benjamin Netanyahu has been prime minister. Now the oppression has taken a particularly sinister direction.

An increasing number of Israelis now dare to attack the holiest shrines in Christendom, offending the Christians not only in Palestine, but across the world.

Recently, a group of Jewish zealots went so far as to profane the place where Jesus celebrated the last supper before His crucifixion, where He instituted both the holy eucharist and the Christian priesthood. Apart from Bethlehem's Church of the Nativity and Jerusalem's Church of the Holy Sepulcher, there is no holier place for Christians. So the outrage that was occasioned when the Zionists smeared with obscenities the door of the Franciscan friary that guards the room of the last supper can only be imagined. Or there would have been outrage, had the Zionist-controlled media reported the event. Thus is the Vatican rewarded for its false irenicism toward such people. And thus do such people engender the "anti-Semitism" they deplore.

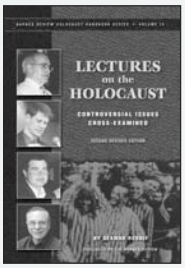
One Jewish Israeli, Meir Margalit, a member of the Jerusalem city council, has been in the forefront of opposition to the destruction of Palestinian homes. By his own words, he was left speechless by the gravity of his countrymen's latest actions. In a recent article on the German Catholic website "Kreuz.net," he makes clear that this is not an isolated incident by a fringe group, but that such extremists now make up the majority of Israelis.

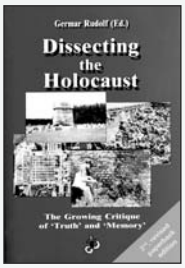
The entry door to the Church of the Dormition on Mount Zion, near the site of the Last Supper, bearing the slanderous graffiti "Jesus, son of a bitch."

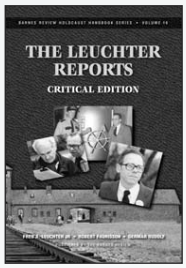
Margalit tells how his Franciscan friends are regularly derided and abused in public, even having stones and eggs thrown at them and—fulfilling the dictum of the Talmud—being spat upon by "religious" Jews. Margalit lays the blame for the increase of anti-Christian barbarity squarely at the feet of the Israeli government and the rabbis, who, he says, have the power to stop the harm but refuse to do so. He might have added that it is often the Israel Defense Forces that are responsible for the most destructive and deadly terror against Christians and Palestinians.

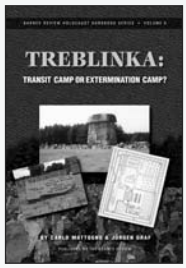
As a consequence, Margalit, who is himself being persecuted in Israeli courts for his defense of Palestinians, foresees an increase in retaliatory behavior against Jews in other countries due to Israeli belligerence. He states that, according to Jewish tradition, the Jewish temple was destroyed, in part, due to Jewish lack of respect for one's neighbor. He predicts the collapse of the state of Israel, "not on account of external enemies, but because of the [Israeli] lack of human moral and ethical values." ✦

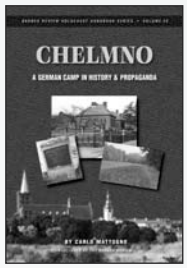
Suggested Reading on the Holocaust

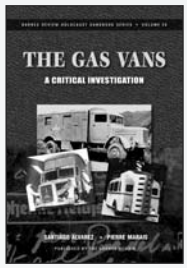


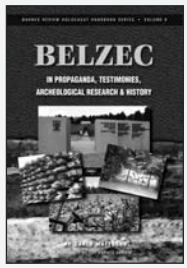












Lectures on the Holocaust. Controversial Issues Cross Examined—updated and revised Second Edition. By Germar Rudolf. Between 1992 and 2005 German scholar Germar Rudolf lectured to various audiences about the Holocaust in the light of new findings. Here is the transcription of those lectures and question-and-answer sessions. Softcover, second edition, 566 pages, B&W illustrations, index, #538, ***$30***.

Dissecting the Holocaust. The Growing Critique of 'Truth' and 'Memory.' Edited by Germar Rudolf. *Dissecting the Holocaust* applies state-of-the-art scientific technique and classic methods of detection to investigate the alleged murder of millions of Jews by Germany during WWII. Contributions from 17 authors. Softcover, 616 pages, illustrations, index, #219, ***$30***.

The Leuchter Reports: Critical Edition. By Fred Leuchter, Robert Faurisson and Germar Rudolf. An expert on execution technologies, Fred Leuchter wrote four reports addressing Third Reich gas chambers. The report on Auschwitz and Majdanek became famous and earned him a black-balling by the mainstream. Softcover, 227 pages, B&W illustrations, #431, ***$22***.

Jewish Emigration from the Third Reich. By Ingrid Weckert. Current historical writings about the Third Reich paint a bleak picture regarding its treatment of Jewish citizens. The truth is that the emigration was welcomed and supported by the German authorities. Weckert's booklet elucidates the emigration process in law and policy. Softcover, 72 pages, index, #539, ***$8***.

Treblinka: Extermination Camp or Transit Camp? It is alleged that at Treblinka in East Poland between 700,000 and 3,000,000 persons were murdered in 1942 and 1943 in a variety of clever ways. Graf and Mattogno examine the record and present a non-mainstream conclusion. Softcover, 365 pages, B&W illustrations, bibliography, index, #389, ***$25***.

Chelmno: A German Camp in History & Propaganda. By Carlo Mattogno. It was at Chelmno that huge masses of prisoners—as many as 1.3 million—were allegedly rounded up and killed. Eyewitness statements, forensics and coroner reports, excavations, crematoria, building plans, U.S. reports, German documents, evacuation efforts, mobile death vans—all are discussed. Softcover, 191 pages, indexed, illustrated, bibliography, appendices, #615, ***$20***.

The Gas Vans: A Critical Investigation. (A perfect companion to the Chelmno book above.) By Santiago Alvarez and Pierre Marais. It is alleged that the Nazis used mobile gas chambers to exterminate 700,000 people. Up until 2011, no thorough monograph had appeared on the topic. Santiago Alvarez has remedied the situation. Alvarez scrutinizes all known wartime documents, photos and witness statements, and debunks the "homicidal gas van" myth. Softcover, 390 pages, B&W illustrations, index, #607, ***$25***.

Sobibór: Holocaust Propaganda and Reality. By Juergen Graf, Thomas Kues and Carlo Mattogno. Between 25,000 and 2 million Jews are said to have been killed in gas chambers in the Sobibór camp in Poland. This book investigates these claims and shows that they are based on the selective use of contradictory eyewitness testimony. Softcover, 434 pages, B&W illustrations, bibliography, index. #536, ***$25***.

Belzec in Propaganda, Testimonies, Archeological Research and History. By Carlo Mattogno. Witnesses report that between 600,000 and 3 million Jews were murdered in the Belzec camp in Poland. Various murder weapons and corpse disposal methods were allegedly used. Also, forensic excavations were performed at Belzec. All of this evidence is critically reviewed. Softcover, 138 pages, B&W illustrations, index, #540, ***$15***.

Concentration Camp Majdanek. By Carlo Mattogno and Juergen Graf. Little research had been directed toward concentration camp Majdanek in central Poland, even though it is claimed that up to a million Jews were murdered there. This glaring research gap has finally been filled. Softcover, third edition, 350 pages, B&W illustrations, bibliography, index, #380, ***$25***.

The Rudolf Report. Expert Report on Chemical and Technical Aspects of the 'Gas Chambers' of Auschwitz. Expanded and revised edition. By Germar Rudolf and Dr. Wolfgang Lambrecht. In 1988, execution expert Fred Leuchter investigated the gas chambers of Auschwitz and Majdanek and concluded that they could not have worked as claimed. Ever since, Leuchter's work has been attacked. In 1993, Germar Rudolf published a forensic study about the gas chambers of Auschwitz. Softcover, second edition, 457 pages, B&W illustrations, index, #378, ***$33***.

Auschwitz Lies: Legends, Lies and Prejudices on the Holocaust. By Carlo Mattogno and Germar Rudolf. The fallacious research and alleged "refutation"of Revisionist scholars by a variety of mainstream historians are exposed for what they are: blatant and easily exposed politically expedient lies. Softcover, second edition, 398 pages, B&W illustrations, index, #541, ***$25***.

Auschwitz: The First Gassing—Rumor and Reality. Second edition. By Carlo Mattogno. The first gassing in Auschwitz is claimed to have occurred on Sept. 3, 1941, in a basement room. The accounts reporting it are the archetypes for all later gassing accounts and they show that these sources contradict each other in many ways. Original wartime documents inflict a final blow. Softcover, second edition, 168 pages, B&W illustrations, bibliography, index, #515, ***$16***.

Auschwitz: Crematorium I and the Alleged Homicidal Gassings. By Carlo Mattogno. The morgue of Crematorium I in Auschwitz is said to be the first homicidal gas chamber there. This study investigates all statements by witnesses and analyzes hundreds of wartime documents to accurately write a history of that building. Softcover, 138 pages, B&W illustrations, bibliography, index, #546, ***$18***.

Auschwitz: Open Air Incinerations. By Carlo Mattogno. Millions of corpses are claimed to have been incinerated in deep ditches in the Auschwitz "death" camp. This book examines the many testimonies regarding these incinerations and establishes whether these claims were even possible. Softcover, 132 pages, B&W illustrations, bibliography, index, #547, ***$12***.

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LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

THANK GOD FOR TBR

Once again the John Birch Society and their magazine *The New American* repeat the same holocaust fairytales—"From Healthcare to Holocaust" (TNA, November 5, 2012)—this time to make a case against state-run healthcare (which can be refuted by plenty of free market arguments without resorting to perpetuating holocaust whoppers). Too bad an organization and magazine, like its forerunner *American Opinion*, can get it right on other issues (UN, CFR, Illuminati, Trilateralists etc) but toe the establishment line on World War II and the "holyhoax." Thank God for The Barnes Review and all the other brave Revisionists.

Mark Richards
New Jersey

DOWNRIGHT SCARY

Oh, please, you scare me. How can you promote a book that glorifies a Russian government leader (Putin)? Look at the face of this man without glasses—his face is frozen because his heart is a stone. He has no feelings except for himself, I'm sure. Looking at him, he is robotic, just like he is as a human rights abuser. His face also seems extremely immature. I do not know him, but from Russia's political philosophy and human rights abuses to the extreme, and judging from extremely brutal Russian soldiers trained by their leaders, don't tell me that we are safe with the Russian government. How come their status is suddenly changing? Jewish agenda. And what good does it do to elevate a country economically when you murder, torture and imprison people for speaking up, all done fairly recently?

My German family lived in Russia, was murdered, tortured, suffered in the collectives, was put into the gulags with many family members missing. Why have they been hiding the murder of about 9 million in Ukraine? All the Black Sea and Volga area was filled with millions of Germans until 1945 and thousands of German-speaking villages, since 1800. Why are they hiding the Jewish state of Birobidjan? Why do we never hear about that either? If he is not against the Zionists why does he not speak up about Russia's atrocities against the German people and set things right? Instead he goes to Jerusalem and accepts a wreath in honor of the bolshevik murderers? What kind of man would do this with a smile? Only a mass murderer. You really scare me. Is your journal slowly filling up with Jews, worming themselves into your organization?

Theresa Wettstein
Via email

Thanks for your letter. We did not see all that you did in Putin's picture, which was quite a lot. We feel Putin is a genuine nationalist. And the genocide at the time period you mention was not orchestrated by ethnic Russians for the most part, but by Jewish bolsheviks, a distinctly different breed, and thus it is debatable whether it is Putin or Israel that owes Germany and Ukraine apologies. That being said, to imply TBR is covering something up is patently ridiculous. No other publication in the world has done more than TBR to expose the topics you bring up. (See, for example, TBR September/October 2008—our popular issue exposing the Jewish role in the mass murder of millions of Russians—or any number of articles over the last 20 years exposing atrocities against German and other European civilians.)—Ed.

TOUGH LAW IN RUSSIA

Russia has a new, tougher treason law. It's too broad, the whine goes. That means it effectively blocks efforts of the CIA, George Soros and other U.S. entities who are forever trying to undermine Vladimir Putin, a "god" in Russia, because Putin cannot be bought and is bringing Russia rapidly back as one of the world powers to be treated as an equal, not a vassal. Good for Russia. Too bad there is no Putin clone for president of the U.S. Everyone in high places here, as well as everyone that tried to be in those places but didn't make it, is total scum.

Tony Blizzard
Via e-mail

REGARDING CHRISTMAS

I enjoyed very much Robert Henderson's interesting article "Christmas Celebrations Among British Troops in the 1812 Era" (TBR, November/ December 2012). I wonder, however, if the comment as quoted by a British soldier, ". . . will be allowed a holiday from two in the afternoon on condition of their taking no time for dinner," didn't perhaps cause some confusion among a number of my fellow TBR readers. My own first reaction in fact was how callous and then they had the nerve to call that a holiday.

Construing this order is dependent on how we interpret the word "dinner." In 1812 with the British, and with some Brits today, "dinner" referred to noontime lunch.

And not quite so scrooge-like after all; the "artificers and laborers" simply skipped their lunch and worked right through until two in the afternoon, much as we might do, given the option today (at least on Christmas Eve). And in the case of these 1812 folks, they went on to enjoy a great holiday meal. (With, perhaps, high tea first.) [Prior to the introduction of tea into Britain, the English had two main meals, breakfast and dinner. Breakfast was ale, bread and beef.—Ed.]

Hoping I haven't now confused the matter too much in my turn. Please consider me an always-appreciative subscriber to TBR; and God bless all of you (artificers) associated with this exemplary journal, who labor to bring historiography into accord with the facts.

Peggy Abts
Wisconsin

ZIONIST CON MAN

Among the many "kosher konservatives" out there is one Jay Sekulow of the American Center for Law and Justice. I don't know how I got on his mailing list, but he is a pimp and a shill for Israel. Unlike Bible-spouting loudmouths like Pat Robertson and obese John Hagee, Sekulow is a true member of the tribe. Patriots should not be taken in by this con man.

Mark Richards
New Jersey

LIES, LIES, LIES

Yours is an excellent magazine and I thoroughly enjoy it. You write the truth. What we get from our liberal press and media are lies, lies, lies. The bolshevik Jews have destroyed America, and we sit back and let it happen. We are approaching a national disaster. It's happening now. The GOP is history. Henceforth the Democrats will be in power, and the leader will be either African-American or Hispanic, as Democratic-voting Latinos (already there are 50 million Mexicans here, one-third of Mexico) continue to pour into the U.S.A.

James G. Atteberry
Louisiana

AMAZING SUCCESS

Congratulations on your amazing success with TBR. That was a good article on New Zealand Maoris. Outside of New Zealand, people do not realize that under the UN Declaration of Indigenous People and the Treaty of 1840, which supposedly gave whites, and Maoris equal rights, massive amounts of money ($39 billion), fisheries, forests, land and cattle and sheep have been handed over to so-called Maoris. Between the Asian invasion and the Maoris, we whites, who developed this nation, are being overrun, thanks to the treasonous politicians, Queen Elizabeth II and the UN.

Leo Helleur
New Zealand

NEED WAR CRIME TRIBUNAL

The USS *Liberty* incident has a lot of Americans, and veterans, very suspicious of Israel, and a lot of this suspicion has been heightened by evidence concerning Israeli involvement in 9-11. The element behind the scenes, pulling the strings to cause false flag operations, is more devious and malevolent than the best, most well-intentioned conspiracy theorists can imagine. The goal was apparently to have the *Liberty* sunk, the attack falsely blamed on Muslim/Arab/Egyptian people, with the idea being to start World War III.

Mahathir Mohamad and Matthias Chang should be invited to war crime hearings in New York and Washington, D.C., as guests of honor. Our Nuremberg will then take place, with the only difference being that Bush, Cheney, Rumsfeld et al. will probably not be attending in handcuffs.

Robert B. Thorne
New Jersey

PUBLIC SCHOOLS

It's time for government schools to take responsibility for their destruction of the nation's children—physically, mentally, emotionally and spiritually. This current slaughter in Connecticut is one more excellent reason for parents to take their God-given responsibilities seriously and home school their kids.

All government schools, even those in "nice towns" like this one, are totally unnatural hell holes where kids, jammed together with many others of their own age group and ordered around by strangers all day, are purposely turned against their parents and their parents' beliefs in God and moral lives.

Guns are not the problem. Most likely this murderer was placed on some kind of prescription mood-altering drugs at an early age, as so many parents are wont to do these days to their kids. Too much time on these drugs and kids end up violent zombies. At the heart of nearly every one of these school shootings is the undiscussed factor: prescription mood altering drugs that eventually fry the brains of the future killer.

To support the "psychiatric drugs cause violence" argument, a 2010 study from the Institute for Safe Medication Practices and published in the journal *PloS One*, and based on the FDA's Adverse Event Reporting System, found that "adverse events are indeed associated with antidepressants and several other types of psychotropic medications." The study "identified 31 drugs responsible for most of the FDA case reports of violence toward others, with antidepressants near the top of that list."

Stop drugging kids. Homeschool them.

Anthony Snow
Via email

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